

the Bill, as amended, might be passed, and the present motion gave effect to that recommendation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL CESS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend Bengal Act No. IX of 1880 (The Cess Act, 1880), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Reynolds and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Major Baring be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 6th January, 1881.

D. FITZPATRICK,

CALCUTTA;
The 30th December, 1880. }

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LEVY OF TOWN DUTIES IN MUNICIPALITIES.

Nos. 104-116.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Municipalities),—under date Simla, the 4th November 1880.

RESOLUTION.

For several years past Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Government of India have, from time to time, impressed on Local Governments that town duties in municipalities should not be allowed to degenerate into transit duties, or to operate in restraint of trade, or to affect injuriously imperial sources of revenue. In the

* Nos. 4440-47, dated 6th November 1868.

Resolution* issued by the Government of India in 1868, the case is thus stated:—

“Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education, or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial

Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate here any of the standard arguments against transit duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy."

2. The Government of India, at the same time, laid down the general principles by which the levy of octroi duties should be regulated. It was declared that town duties on articles of consumption should be so adjusted as to fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which the taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept against the extension of octroi to any article entering into the transit or general trade of the country. The articles on which, having regard to these principles, local duties might legitimately be imposed, were enumerated as follows:—

- (1) articles of food or drink for men or animals;
- (2) animals for slaughter;
- (3) articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing;
- (4) articles used in the construction of buildings;
- (5) drugs, gums, spices, perfumes, and
- (6) tobacco.

A list was also given of commodities on which the levy of octroi duties was prohibited. It comprised—

- (1) articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea;
- (2) salt;
- (3) opium, and
- (4) fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs liable to excise or abkari duty.

This classification was devised with the object of preventing municipal duties from encroaching on imperial taxation, and of guarding against the sacrifice of important general interests (to use the words already quoted) for the sake of small local improvements. Instructions were at the same time given for the refund of duties when goods were re-exported from towns; and for providing bonded warehouses for the storage of goods in transit.

3. In 1871,* yielding to the strong representations made by certain

* Home Department Nos. 88-91, dated 6th January 1871. Local Governments, the Government of India allowed the following classes of commodities to be added to the list of dutiable goods, *viz.*:—

- (1) piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress;
- (2) metals and articles of metal:

provided that the duty should not exceed one and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. In other respects, the orders of 1868 were maintained in force, and it was especially laid down that "no municipality should be allowed to levy octroi on articles of through trade, unless it has been certified, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that adequate arrangements have been made by means of bonded warehouses, or drawbacks or otherwise, for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners have no immediate intention of selling for local consumption."

4. The latest circular issued on the subject of town duties was the Resolution of the 28th September 1877, No. 2-96, which reiterated previous orders, and expressed a desire that Local Governments and Administrations would take early steps to alter octroi taxation in towns where such taxation transgressed against acknowledged principles. In this Resolution the orders of 1868 were thus referred to:—"the Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made, and that a general desire was exhibited to comply with the instructions issued, but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and Administrations, or to other causes, the Government of India have seen

with concern that in isolated places octroi has again exceeded its proper limits, and is at the present moment in different parts of the country acting as a tax on through traffic and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country."

The orders contained in this Resolution received the entire approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

5. The subject has also attracted the attention of the commercial community, and more particularly of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. This body has on more than one occasion drawn the attention of the Governor General in Council to cases in which the town duties levied by municipalities were excessive, whilst the impossibility, or at any rate the difficulty, of obtaining refunds on re-export practically had the effect of converting the town duties into transit duties. Their criticisms were fully borne out in several instances by facts elicited in a general review of octroi administration; and, as it thus became apparent that the Government of India had failed to secure the execution of the orders issued in 1868 and 1871, and re-affirmed in 1877, it was thought advisable to have resort to the more stringent expedient of legislation. With this object a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General and was circulated for the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations.

6. The replies received from Local Governments and Administrations contain much valuable information on the subject of municipal taxation, and have been carefully considered by the Governor General in Council. From them it appears that the question is full of difficulties; and, before proceeding further with the proposed legislation, it seems desirable that a further effort should be made to secure the objects in view by executive direction. At the same time it should be fully understood that the Government has in no way receded from its declared policy with regard to town duties. The latest municipal reports of the several provinces show that there are still many cases in which the orders of the Government of India have been, and continue to be, contravened, and as general instructions have failed to secure the observance of sound principles in octroi administration, it is evidently necessary to deal with errors of practice in detail.

7. At present the only available standard of reference for testing the average consumption of the various octroi-paying articles per head of the population within municipal limits is that framed some years ago by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It has been objected that any conclusions obtained from the employment of such a test as this must be fallacious, because the estimated consumption, as deduced from applying the standard rates to the registered town population, takes no account of the average consumption of the rural population in the neighbourhood of municipalities, who make purchases in the municipal market, and who may fairly be called upon to contribute to the cost of the municipal institutions by which they benefit; or of the fluctuating population which swells the returns of many towns on the occasion of fairs and religious gatherings. These objections are not without force, but allowance can always be made for such exceptional circumstances, and the Governor General in Council believes that the standard of average consumption framed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces (which

CLASS	I.	Grain, 7 maunds, per head per annum.
		Refined sugar, from 5 to 8 seers, per head per annum.
		Unrefined sugar, 15 seers, per head per annum.
		Ghi, from 3 to 4 seers, per head per annum.
"	III.	Oil and oil-seeds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers of oil, per head per annum.
"	V.	Drugs, gums and spices, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4, per head per annum.
"	VI.	Tobacco, 4 seers, per head per annum.
"	VII.	Cloth, from Rs. 4 to 6, per head per annum.
"	VIII.	Metals, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2, per head per annum.

is given in the margin) is sufficiently accurate for purposes of general comparison. Hereafter, it will be for each Local Government and Administration to compute standards suitable to the particular circumstances of

the towns under its administration in which octroi is levied, and to satisfy itself that no departure is made from these standards without good and sufficient reason. With these remarks the Governor General in Council proceeds to notice the most prominent of the cases in which from the municipal reports last received, there is reason to fear that the town duties are operating as transit duties. For the purpose of this computation, reference

will be made only to those dutiable articles which enter more largely into the general trade of the country, *viz.*, grains, sugar, piece-goods and metals.

8. The statements appended to the report on municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1878-79, show that the number of octroi-levying municipalities in existence during the year was 98 in Bombay and 39 in Sind. The number of municipalities in which the Government standard of average consumption or expenditure per head of the population was exceeded under the heads of grain, sugar, cloth and metals, was—

	CLASS I.		CLASS VII.	CLASS VIII.
	Grains.	Sugar.	Cloth.	Metals.
In Bombay	20	11	35	26
„ Sind	20	7	15	9

The municipalities in which the average consumption deduced from the amount of articles charged with octroi exceeded more than twice the maximum Government standard are given below :—

		CLASS I.			
		Grains.			
BOMBAY	{	1. Viramgam	Mds.	18	11 3
		2. Mehmabad	„	14	4 0
		3. Dhulia	„	44	17 0
		4. Poona (City)	Rs.	56	5 3
				or say	
SIND	{	1. Dadu	Mds.	14	3 5
		2. Tando Muhammad Khan	Rs.	82	11 2
				or say	
		3. Tando Adam	Mds.	20	20 0
			Rs.	59	7 1
				or say	
		4. Shadadpur	Mds.	15	0 0
			Rs.	60	7 8
				or say	
		5. Sukkur	Mds.	15	5 0
BOMBAY	{	6. Kambar	„	42	12 2
		7. Ratodero	„	56	6 1
				or say	
				Sugar.	
BOMBAY	{	1. Ahmedabad	Mds.	2	11 0
		2. Dhulia	„	3	7 0
		3. Nipani	„	2	16 0
SIND	{	1. Kurrachee	„	4	3 1
		2. Tando Alahyar	Rs.	12	2 3
		3. Tando Adam	„	8	10 11
		4. Sukkur	Mds.	3	0 0
SIND	{	5. Larkhana	„	7	0 0
		6. Ratodero	„	2	13 1
				CLASS VII.	
				Cloth.	
BOMBAY	{	1. Viramgam	Mds.	12	29 9
				and	
			Rs.	8	14 5
		2. Modasa	„	25	12 2
		3. Ahmednagar	„	12	12 5
		4. Sangamner	„	30	10 2
		5. Jalgaon	„	14	8 2
		6. Nandurbar	„	15	11 7
		7. Taloda	„	21	9 2
		8. Yeola	„	18	7 6
		9. Malegaon	„	14	4 2
		10. Talegaon Dhamdhera	„	15	0 0
		11. Talegaon Dabhada	„	23	15 10
12. Pandharpur	„	20	3 4		
13. Navalgund	„	12	11 11		

CLASS VII—continued.

Cloth—continued.

BOMBAY	14. Nargund	Rs. 20 8 0
	15. Karwar	33 12 0
	16. Kumpta	41 15 8
	17. Sirsi	29 5 3
	18. Haliyal	13 0 10
	19. Vengurla	122 15 7
	20. Rajapur	17 10 10
	21. Chiplun	58 15 7
SIND	1. Hyderabad City	13 9 11
	2. Tando Muhammad Khan	29 5 5
	3. Tando Alahyar	20 2 1
	4. Tando Adam	45 13 1
	5. Shabdadhur	28 10 9

CLASS VIII.

Metals

BOMBAY	1. Ahmedabad	Mds. 1 12 6
	2. Parantij	0 8 13
	3. Kapadvanj	0 9 1
	4. Mandvi	0 14 4
	5. Jalgaon	Rs. 8 9 9
	6. Dhulia	Mds. 0 28 0
	7. Nasik	Rs. 7 1 11
	8. Yeola	8 10 21
	9. Poona (City)	6 9 1
	10. Barsi	5 3 7
	11. Yamkanmardi	Mds. 0 10 8
	12. Nipani	0 38 0
	13. Athni	0 38 0
	14. Kumpta	Rs. 12 6 2
	15. Sirsi	5 6 5
	16. Vengurla	10 14 4
SIND	1. Kurrachee	Mds. 1 33 7
	2. Kotri	Rs. 7 15 5
	3. Tando Alahyar	5 3 10
	4. Sukkur	Mds. 3 8 0
	5. Larkhana	3 7 0
	6. Kambar	1 6 0
	7. Ratodero	2 4 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the statements appended to the local report; but there is reason in some cases to doubt their accuracy. It is not possible to give the comparative figures for the previous five years as the necessary statistics are not available.

The chief reforms in municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79 were the revision of the schedules of octroi duties, and of the rules relating to refunds, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, issued in September 1877, and the introduction of departmental collection of octroi in lieu of the farming system which previously prevailed. In Sind the old Municipal Act XXVI of 1850 was superseded by the Bombay District Municipal Act VI of 1873, a change which led to the abolition of 28 municipalities, having each a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants. In regard to the Sind municipalities, the Commissioner in Sind, writing on the 23rd January last, said:—

“There has been in reality nothing less than a revolution as regards municipalities in Sind. The country was formerly studded with petty municipalities that obtained their revenue by duties called ‘octroi,’ but which were in reality a very close approach to transit duties: these have all ceased to exist, while those now remaining tax only goods consumed within municipal limits, and are working under rules in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. There is one exception to this statement, namely, that grain is still taxed at Kurrachee; but even here it is only on grain consumed in the town that a tax is levied, not on grain for export. I have already addressed this Corporation to request them to abolish this tax in order to meet the wishes of the Government of India, and the matter is under consideration.”

The papers submitted from time to time to the Government of India show that the question of placing municipal taxation in the Bombay Presidency on a sound footing is occupying the earnest attention of the Governor in Council; and the Governor General in Council desires to take this oppor-

tunity of acknowledging the efforts made in this direction by the Bombay Government, and of expressing a hope that efforts to prevent the town duties from operating as transit duties will not be relaxed.

9. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the municipal reports for 1878-79 showed that out of a total number of 69 octroi-levying towns in the North-Western Provinces, and of 25 in Oudh, the number of municipalities in which the Government standard of average consumption or expenditure was exceeded under the heads of grain, sugar, cloth and metals, was—

	CLASS I.			CLASS VII.	CLASS VIII.
	Grains.	Refined sugar.	Unrefined sugar.	Cloth.	Metals.
In North-Western Provinces	42	21	47	34	12
„ Oudh	4	1	11	11	3

The municipalities in which the deduced average consumption exceeded double the maximum Government standard are given below, together with comparative figures for the previous five years :—

CLASS I.
Grains.

	Name of Municipality.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1. Muzaffarnagar	24 30 12	37 21 12	18 13 10	17 9 9	16 0 2	18 15 10
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
	2. Hathras	17 16 2	24 21 4	14 7 9	13 22 1	15 31 10	12 16 9
	3. Ferozabad	15 11 11	11 20 3	8 30 11	7 6 0	6 3 8	5 18 6
	4. Etawa	19 8 7	21 4 9	10 3 5	7 30 11	7 26 10	7 36 12
OUDEH	1. Sandila	29 9 7	28 27 9	Statistics	not available.		

Refined sugar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
	1. Shamli	0 12 3	0 15 2	0 21 1	0 27 14	...	0 17 2
	2. Meerut	0 29 14	0 9 13	0 4 13	0 12 10	...	...
	3. Kosi	0 13 4	0 9 2	0 15 7	0 16 6	0 13 11	0 16 1
	4. Agra	0 31 8	0 29 6	0 39 7	0 39 8	0 35 3	0 11 6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	5. Ghazipur	19 9 1	44 15 4	40 14 6	32 14 11	29 10 11	2 32 0
OUDEH		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
	6. Mirzapur	0 30 2	1 23 4	1 18 15	1 20 8	1 11 3	1 38 15
	7. Kalpi	0 24 11	0 17 2	0 10 4	0 10 10	0 21 12	0 21 12
	1. Sitapur	0 13 1	0 5 10	Statistics	not available.		

Unrefined sugar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
	1. Saharanpur	1 1 4	0 22 11	0 33 14	0 36 3	0 26 12	0 33 4
	2. Deoband	0 35 10	0 10 10	1 10 5	0 21 15	0 25 4	0 21 4
	3. Shamli	1 1 2	0 31 10	0 33 6	0 36 10	1 37 6	2 13 0
	4. Kandhla	0 37 7	0 20 7	0 24 10	0 23 13	0 38 3	0 28 9
	5. Meerut	2 18 5	1 15 9	0 17 1	0 9 4	0 22 3	0 23 7
	6. Ghaziabad	1 17 12	0 39 8	1 32 3	1 29 12	1 26 13	1 11 6
	7. Hapur	0 32 1	1 3 12	1 14 0	1 10 4	1 5 15	1 28 2
	8. Pilkhuwa	0 30 12	0 33 4	0 26 12	0 27 8	0 24 7	0 29 9
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	9. Khurja	2 3 15	1 28 4	2 15 0	7 8 11	8 4 11	4 0 7
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	10. Sikandrabad	1 2 5	3 3 9	3 12 2	3 10 11	3 13 11	1 14 8
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
	11. Koil	1 3 3	1 1 0	1 21 9	1 16 1	1 16 2	1 5 10
	12. Hardnaganj	1 6 8	1 19 9	1 31 10	1 17 9	1 11 5	1 1 15
	13. Kosi	2 0 6	1 5 0	2 8 14	2 23 4	2 12 13	2 30 0
	14. Agra	1 14 12	0 37 2	1 6 3	0 28 5	0 25 0	0 28 0
	15. Etawah	0 32 3	0 34 15	0 18 5	0 34 7	0 17 14	0 14 7
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	16. Fatehgarh cum Farukhabad.	1 7 7	0 13 2	1 1 3	0 14 4	1 2 7	1 4 4
					Farukhabad.		

CLASS I—*contd.*
Unrefined sugar—*contd.*

	Name of Municipality.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES— <i>contd.</i>	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
	17. Etah . . .	0 38 15	0 37 7	1 16 5	1 14 11	1 2 7	0 34 4
	18. Kasganj . .	2 8 13	1 32 2	3 25 10	3 9 3	2 17 12	3 32 3
	19. Bijnor . . .	1 7 10	0 14 4	1 3 9	1 5 7	0 32 1	0 22 11
	20. Dhampur . .	1 33 14	0 25 9	1 26 10	2 5 0	1 30 3	1 28 4
	21. Nagina . . .	0 36 2	0 16 11	0 31 14	1 7 0	1 1 15	0 35 9
	22. Bareilly . .	2 27 7	0 11 8	2 27 3	2 12 12	2 7 13	1 34 14
	23. Bisalpur . .	1 27 10	0 21 13	1 6 2	1 10 0	1 12 13	1 3 14
	24. Pilibhit . .	4 29 9	1 17 13	2 10 3	4 1 1	3 3 1	2 33 5
	25. Shahjahanpur	2 4 13	0 29 0	2 22 13	2 30 0	1 28 13	1 23 13
	26. Azamgarh . .	1 10 12	1 16 2	2 4 1	2 3 14	1 10 7	1 3 2
	27. Mirzapur . .	1 0 10	1 7 3	0 37 12	1 0 4	0 36 13	0 30 0
	28. Kalpi . . .	0 32 5	0 24 15	0 17 1	1 11 4	0 27 0	0 32 4
	29. Kunch . . .	0 38 15	0 16 2	0 1 14	1 19 15	0 35 14	0 25 6
OUDH	1. Nawabganj in Lucknow Divi- sion.	2 25 7	1 15 1	Statistics not available.			
	2. Biswan . . .	0 30 12	0 21 3				
	3. Hardoi . . .	0 37 14	1 0 9				
	4. Shahabad . .	1 3 15	0 5 12				

CLASS VII.
Cloth.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1. Muzaffarnagar	18 10 6	17 1 1	12 8 8	12 13 10	13 8 9	13 1 5
	2. Pilkhuwa . .	12 12 5	12 14 1	9 4 10	7 4 0	7 9 6	9 3 3
	3. Hathras . . .	72 8 11	39 0 6	52 1 1	55 2 5	55 6 1	51 13 11
	4. Etah	14 6 1	11 6 4	16 1 9	15 13 9	15 12 11	16 7 0
	5. Ghazipur . .	36 8 3	72 3 4	53 4 4	54 9 10	56 12 5	48 3 3
	6. Mirzapur . .	16 4 11	22 7 6	21 4 11	22 2 11	21 0 0	18 8 10
OUDH.	1. Nawabganj in Lucknow Divi- sion	41 6 0	24 2 9	Statistics not available.			
	2. Tanda	13 1 6	12 11 4				
	3. Sitapur . . .	13 1 2	11 11 5				
	4. Hardoi . . .	21 9 7	13 6 11				

CLASS VIII.
Metals.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	1. Saharanpur . .	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
		0 8 2	0 8 4	0 10 0	0 11 6	0 10 14	0 9 5
	2. Fategarh cum Farukhabad	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		6 2 7	6 9 8	2 9 3	2 1 0	2 2 5	5 10 5
	3. Najibabad . .	4 7 9	4 13 8	6 13 7	6 2 6	6 3 3	3 12 0
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
	4. Mirzapur . .	1 26 7	1 24 4	1 17 4	1 9 15	1 7 2	0 34 3
OUDH.	1. Nawabganj cum Maharajganj .	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Statistics not available.			
	2. Bahraich . .	12 2 3	10 0 0				
		4 4 1	4 8 11				

In commenting on the results of municipal taxation during the year 1878-79, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observed that the system of refunds was becoming better known each year and that every facility was afforded to traders for obtaining drawbacks on exportation of their goods. General directions, showing the procedure by which refunds might be obtained, were circulated by the Local Government for the guidance of district officers, and are reproduced here for general information:—

- (1) "The minimum duty below which no refunds shall be given is fixed at four annas.

- (2) No proof must be required that a certain duty has been paid on the article imported. The fact that the goods are in a town and are dutiable must be accepted as sufficient proof that a refund is due.
- (3) The checking of the demand for a refund should extend only to the verification of the quantity or value of the export.
- (4) A responsible officer in the town readily accessible to traders, should have at his command funds sufficient to meet demands for refund, and be authorised to grant them, so that no delay may be occasioned by reference to higher authority.
- (5) The terms on which and manner in which refund may be obtained shall be printed in a notice, which shall be extensively circulated in the bazar."

Mainly, no doubt, in consequence of these directions a sum of Rs. 1,29,455 was granted in refunds during 1878-79 against Rs. 80,295 in the previous year. The Governor General in Council does not doubt that the protection of through trade from octroi taxation continues to receive the attention of the Local Government, but the figures above quoted show that the evil is not yet eradicated, and that in all probability octroi is still operating to a greater or less extent as a tax upon through trade. The figures for some of the sugar marts continue to warrant the belief that considerable quantities of sugar pay octroi in transit; and, as was pointed out in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 216, dated 12th November 1878, inasmuch as the State has sacrificed its inland duties to relieve the sugar trade of the North-Western Provinces, it is all the more anomalous and improper that sugar in transit should still be subject to the pressure of octroi duty. If experience should show that a system of refunds cannot be worked successfully, it will, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be necessary to abolish the duty, both upon sugar and other articles, when the statistics indicate that a large proportion of the octroi is being paid by persons who live outside municipal limits.

10. In the Punjab, the municipal report for the year 1878-79 showed that, out of a total of 195 octroi-levying municipalities in the province, the number of municipalities in which the Government standard of average consumption or expenditure was exceeded under the heads of grain, sugar, cloth and metals was—

CLASS I.		CLASS VII.	CLASS VIII.
Grains.	Sugar.	Cloth.	Metals.
36	33	12	24

NOTE.—Minor municipalities in the Punjab are not shown separately in Statement III appended to the municipal report. The number of such municipalities in a district has been taken as one municipality in cases in which they are included in the above figures.

The municipalities in which the deduced average consumption exceeded double the maximum Government standard are given below, together with comparative figures for the previous four years:—

CLASS I.
Grains.

Name of Municipality.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
1. Rewari	18 26 11	4 19 7	8 13 9	10 0 0	26 8 9
					M. S. C.
2. Bhiwani	20 3 4	18 3 2	32 21 9	11 30 0	12 26 0
3. Sirsa	21 2 5	43 29 12	16 28 8	19 11 11	12 2 0
4. Minor municipalities in Sirsa	46 19 11	27 29 13	20 3 10	18 17 4	19 25 15
5. Ludhiana	33 27 2	34 37 7	19 18 0	16 19 0	21 0 0
6. Hoshiarpur	18 1 11	11 2 13	10 29 13	8 18 13	6 39 3
7. Ferozepore	30 30 15	27 35 0	20 33 12	21 6 6	35 10 4
8. Rawal Pindi	17 4 8	17 19 4	13 20 13	11 6 13	22 33 7
					Rs. A. P.
9. Jhelum	29 8 3	19 28 13	7 14 5	4 32 14	11 2 1
				Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.
10. Peshawar	14 8 2	13 17 11	13 8 13	38 9 0	12 13 12
		Rs. A. P.		M. S. C.	
11. Minor municipalities in Hazara	20 13 11	10 11 7	5 24 8	5 0 9	5 2 0

CLASS I—*contd.*

Sugar.

Name of Municipality.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1. Rewari	3 7 6	3 5 7	6 11 2	5 24 13	...
2. Bhiwani	10 11 0	9 30 5	11 39 12	12 26 0	15 19 0
3. Sirsa	5 27 6	2 11 13	2 38 12	4 16 7	2 35 4
4. Minor municipalities in Sirsa	2 10 11	1 25 15	3 7 5	2 4 3	1 32 2
5. Minor municipalities in Ludhiana	1 16 7	3 2 1	1 14 11	1 34 13	2 9 14
6. Jullundur	1 4 11	1 7 11	1 25 9	1 12 0	2 1 0
7. Amritsar	2 13 11	1 12 3	1 19 2	0 33 9	0 37 6
8. Ferozepore	1 39 12	2 15 0	2 8 9	2 37 7	3 38 13
9. Minor municipalities in Ferozepore	1 3 7	0 8 5	0 39 5	0 34 10	1 2 0
10. Rawal Pindi	1 29 3	1 38 14	1 22 9	2 6 13	1 3 8
					Rs. A. P.
11. Jhelum	2 33 1	1 34 3	1 28 6	0 34 7	4 8 5
12. Pind Dadan Khan	1 37 7	1 28 3	2 0 3	0 27 13	6 9 1
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
13. Jhang and Maghiana	1 5 13	1 4 9	5 1 10	4 7 9	4 12 2
14. Minor municipalities in Jhang	24 1 0	0 19 15	2 7 0	1 10 5	2 4 1
			M. S. C.		M. S. C.
15. Minor municipalities in Peshawar	2 15 12	2 3 13	3 6 9	12 7 0	0 2 7
		Rs. A. P.		M. S. C.	
16. Minor municipalities in Hazara	4 10 9	4 8 9	0 19 4	0 20 0	0 19 0

CLASS VII.

Cloth.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Sirsa	18 1 1	12 6 1	16 10 10	11 8 6	15 6 3
2. Minor municipalities in Sirsa	13 9 3	10 2 5	13 12 7	10 9 5	8 3 3
			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
3. Minor municipalities in Hazara	23 2 9	19 1 3	0 13 4	0 14 4	0 11 0
		M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Minor municipalities in Kohat	14 13 5	...	12 6 10	8 9 0	9 0 0

CLASS VIII.

Metals.

	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1. Bhiwani	0 24 15	0 24 12	0 15 1	0 14 0	0 22 0
2. Amritsar	0 22 5	0 15 8	0 8 9	0 9 3	0 27 4
3. Ferozepore	3 16 5	2 30 0	2 23 9	1 27 15	4 15 10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Gujranwala	6 12 11	6 10 7	7 14 5	7 5 3	8 2 0
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
5. Rawal Pindi	0 16 15	0 15 10	0 12 6	0 15 3	0 16 0
					Rs. A. P.
6. Jhelum	0 19 1	0 14 6	0 30 10	0 31 0	2 9 1
7. Pind Dadan Khan	1 34 7	1 4 1	1 6 7	1 26 2	13 2 2

In submitting the report, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that, if the returns were to be depended upon, octroi tax must have been largely paid by persons not living within municipal limits; conspicuously so in the cases

* Fazilka, a minor municipality in Sirsa.
Fattehabad, ditto in Hissar.
Khanna, ditto in Ludhiana.
Dinanagar, ditto in Gurdaspur.
Srigovindpur, ditto in ditto.
Edwardesabad, ditto in Baanu.

of Fazilka,* Rewari, Bhiwani, Fattehabad,* Sirsa, Ludhiana, Khanna,* Hoshiarpur, Dinanagar,* Srigovindpur,* Ferozepore, Rawal Pindi, Jhelum, Edwardesabad* and some other places.

The Governor General in Council observes that the figures appended to the report show, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the octroi operated as a transit tax on the through trade in some important staples. This was especially the case at Rewari, Bhiwani, Sirsa, Hoshiarpore, Ferozepore and certain minor municipalities. In none of these instances can it be said that the results were due to the movements of troops; and, although it is asserted that trade has not suffered, it appears to His Excellency in Council scarcely

† e. g., at Bhiwani and Sirsa.

possible to avoid such a result when town duties are levied† on leading

staples, such as grain and sugar, to an amount so largely in excess of ordinary local consumption.

11. In the Central Provinces, the Municipal Report for the year 1878-79 showed that, out of a total number of 36 octroi-levying municipalities, the number of municipalities in which the Government standard of average consumption or expenditure was exceeded under the heads of grain, sugar, cloth and metals, was—

CLASS I.		CLASS VII.	CLASS VIII.
Grains. 10	Sugar. 8	Cloth. 25	Metals. 16

The municipalities in which the deduced average consumption exceeded double the maximum Government standard are given below, together with comparative figures for the previous five years:—

CLASS I.

Grains.

Name of Municipality.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1. Kamptee . . .	14 26 8	25 7 8	18 15 11	15 19 8	12 26 0	11 24 11
2. Tumsar . . .	19 9 9	31 18 7	25 36 0	26 13 8	12 29 12	34 1 13
3. Hinganghat . . .	20 36 7	35 29 15	9 12 0	6 33 4	6 24 6	7 2 13
4. Gadawara . . .	24 4 3	49 21 6	30 7 10	19 9 3	14 19 6	17 28 0

Sugar.

	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1. Jubbulpore . . .	1 12 15	1 11 3	0 20 1	0 19 5	0 13 1	0 26 11
2. Kurai . . .	1 30 10	1 32 11	1 37 0	1 15 13	0 39 10	0 31 3
3. Seoni in Hoshangabad . . .	1 12 5	1 35 12	1 18 6	1 20 7	1 27 1	1 22 8
4. Harda . . .	1 12 0	1 3 14	0 23 15	1 11 9	1 7 13	0 29 5
5. Khandwa . . .	2 9 11	1 10 12	1 24 7	2 0 0	1 22 2	2 28 2

CLASS VII.

Cloth (inclusive of miscellaneous European piece-goods, &c.)

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kamptee . . .	18 10 0	22 5 8	17 13 5	18 4 7	19 11 2	20 4 7
2. Hinganghat . . .	29 12 4	37 3 2	4 0 7	34 9 7	26 12 3	28 6 1
3. Jubbulpore . . .	16 6 4	25 3 6	16 13 4	17 3 8	15 4 10	M. S. C. 0 29 8
4. Seoni in Seoni . . .	20 15 1	9 7 3	9 12 2	8 11 1	11 14 5	Rs. A. P. 12 14 0
5. Saugor . . .	13 11 9	8 14 7	7 10 6	9 8 9	6 14 2	7 6 8
6. Kurai . . .	17 10 9	13 13 3	9 12 4	14 2 3	9 10 11	9 5 11
7. Hoshangabad . . .	12 6 9	17 12 10	10 12 6	7 0 8	13 7 7	18 4 8
8. Seoni in Hoshangabad . . .	12 14 3	22 2 4	15 10 5	15 8 7	18 2 4	18 0 6
9. Harda . . .	14 1 4	23 9 4	16 6 0	23 0 7	29 10 2	21 4 11
10. Khandwa . . .	15 2 4	12 9 1	9 9 9	12 2 1	10 12 9	M. S. C. 0 12 3
11. Raipur . . .	20 0 10	20 3 8	19 10 3	18 11 4	20 12 3	Rs. A. P. 20 1 8

CLASS VIII.

Metals.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.
1. Bhandara . . .	6 0 6	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 5 6
2. Jubbulpore . . .	4 9 11	8 0 0	2 13 4	2 14 7	4 12 7	0 3 6
3. Kurai . . .	5 9 0	4 12 1	3 7 5	1 11 5	3 12 9	1 39 0
4. Hatta . . .	4 9 4	2 14 11	0 13 11	0 9 9	0 11 2	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0
5. Harda . . .	4 6 6	5 1 1	2 1 3	3 5 6	2 6 7	3 1 5
6. Lodhikera . . .	7 11 0	10 7 3	6 2 7	5 7 1	5 4 2	92 11 0
7. Raipur . . .	7 7 5	0 10 4	4 12 10	7 8 5	6 6 11	M. S. C. 4 6 0

The returns were reviewed in considerable detail by the Chief Commissioner, who noticed that there were six towns* in which the through trade in food grains must still be heavily taxed; and that there were five† towns in which the Government standard for the consumption of sugar was largely exceeded,

and in which it might be necessary to prohibit octroi duties on sugar, more especially as all these towns, except Kurai, are on the line of Railway, and therefore have peculiar facilities for interfering with the general trade of the country.

With regard to piece-goods, the Chief Commissioner observed that the returns for 12 towns‡ showed the average expenditure deduced from taxation to have exceeded Rs. 10, the highest

average being, as in the previous year, in Hinganghat, where it amounted to Rs. 29-7.§ On the subject of refund the Chief Commissioner said that municip-

alities were endeavouring to establish bonded warehouses on neutral ground, where goods in transit could be stored without paying municipal taxes; that traders were growing more familiar with the refund rules; and that, year by year, applications for refund were becoming more numerous.

12. From the above figures, considered as a whole, it will be abundantly evident, either that Local Governments have not yet succeeded in imposing efficient checks on all municipalities, or that the standards selected for comparison are generally inapplicable. In the latter case, it is for the various Governments and Administrations concerned to set about the preparation of tables of average consumption, sufficiently accurate to enable them to deal confidently with transgressions against the accepted principles of octroi administration. In the meantime the statistics already furnished are at least significant enough to give grounds for full and individual enquiry in each of the instances to which attention has been drawn. After the completion of these enquiries, it will remain to decide whether, in each case, (1) further time shall be given to the offending municipality to amend its ways; or (2) it shall be prohibited from levying octroi on a certain article or articles; or (3) it shall be required to raise its income in some other manner. If the first or the second of these courses be adopted, the system of municipal administration in force must be thoroughly reviewed, and suitable arrangements must be made, either by means of bonded warehouses or of refunds, to confine the town duties within their proper limits as a tax on local consumption. The Governor General in Council has no desire to render obligatory on all municipalities the establishment and maintenance of bonded warehouses. Such warehouses are probably unsuited for petty municipalities where there is little, if any, through trade; but there must be many large centres of trade where it will be desirable, and possibly indispensable, to establish them in such form as may be considered suitable, and within or without municipal limits at the discretion of the Local Government. If bonded warehouses should be considered unnecessary in any particular municipality, it will be all the more important to see that a proper system is introduced for the refund of octroi on articles in transit through the town. The period within which refunds should be claimable, the minimum quantity or value of the articles exported on which refunds should be allowed, and the nature of the proof to be required that duty has been originally paid on importation, are matters of detail which can be settled according to the discretion of the Local Government. But nothing should be left undone to render the system as simple as possible, and to provide every practicable facility for the grant of refunds to *bona fide* exporters.

13. From the reports and letters mentioned above, the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments now generally realise the evils of lax octroi administration, and are in earnest in their wish to reform the system on which octroi duty is levied. For the present, therefore, he will await

* Kurai.
Jubbulpore.
Kamptee.

Tumsar.
Hinganghat.
Gadarwara.

† Jubbulpore.
Seoni.

Harda.
Kurai.
Khandwa.

‡ Gadarwara.
Hoshangabad.
Khandwa.
Seoni in Hoshangabad.
Harda.
Saugor.

Kurai.
Jubbulpore.
Raipur.
Kamptee.
Seoni.
Hinganghat.

§ Exclusive of miscellaneous piece-goods.

the result of the enquiries made under the instructions conveyed in paragraph 12 of this Resolution. From the orders passed by Local Governments in these cases, after consideration of local circumstances and allowance for accidental causes of variation, the Government of India will be in a position to determine whether general measures of restriction are needed, or whether it will be sufficient to trust to the gradual enforcement of existing rules and orders. The instructions which have already been issued are, as will appear from the first part of this Resolution, sufficiently wide and definite for all ordinary purposes. The facts are clear, and it is evident that, if octroi is to be retained as a mode of taxation in Indian towns, exceptional patience and determination must be exercised in tracing out abuses, and in enforcing orders which have been disregarded in so many cases and during so many years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations and to the Department of Finance for information.

(True extract.)

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari, Itanica, Sorghum).			Bairush Millet (Cush- bon, Bajra), Pennisetum, Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MAHARASHTRA.	Ganjam	13 5	14 0	8 2	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	13 6	17 14	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	13 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 3	16 14	16 14	12 6	32	632	6	...	31 11	29 11
	Godavary	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	3 14	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	14 10	17 14	17 2	15 3	23	623	6	...	...	...
	Nellore	8 8	8 13	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	16 8	16 0	13 8	23	623	6	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	11 6	10 6	7 6	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 2	11 3	11 3	12 6	23	631	1023	829	030	618
	Bellary	11 0	10 10	7 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 13	11 3	13 8	14 0	13 8	37	211	320	1030	223	315
	Kurnool	7 10	7 0	5 2	...	...	...	11 11	11 6	11 6	12 2	12 2	12 2	13	133	1321	323	1426	1421
	Madras	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 14	12 2	11 14	11 8	20	320	314	623	1322	1321
	Chingleput	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	8 8	8 13	5 13	...	...	...	15 0	13 2	12 6	15 6	14 2	13 0	21	1321	1318	326	626	621
	South Arcot	7 0	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 3	14 6	14 0	13 2	21	1320	318	827	1127	1125
	Tanjore	6 13	6 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 14	15 14	15 0	25	1025	625	629	1129	023
	Trichinopoly	7 14	7 5	6 14	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	10 13	13 0	13 13	11 3	22	623	215	626	1126	1120
	Madurai	10 14	10 14	7 6	...	...	...	13 6	11 13	11 6	15 0	13 14	13 14	25	1425	1422	1126	826	823
	Tinnevely	7 13	7 13	5 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	9 14	13 10	13 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	8 3	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 13	13 10	13 10	10 14	26	224	619	231	1327	025
	Nilgiris	6 6	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 13	9 10	9 10	0 10	15	616	315	615	619	1013
	Salom	9 6	8 5	5 3	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 14	14 2	13 3	11 10	25	826	617	823	1323	318
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 6	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 2	14 3	14 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Bombay	10 4	10 4	6 12	19 2	18 0	13 14	7 1	6 15	6 2	10 7	11 7	8 9	18	1218	1213	017	816	110
	Ahmedabad	16 12	17 0	9 0	35 0	32 0	18 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	11 12	11 0	9 0	26	025	016	025	023	016
	Kaira	13 14	13 14	8 0	32 0	32 0	18 13	9 6	8 14	8 14	13 14	13 5	11 0	29	123	618	1323	1120	1016
	Surat	12 7	12 4	8 4	15 3	15 3	5 12	7 7	7 7	7 1	8 5	8 4	7 4	23	724	114	817	1217	413
	Broach	14 8	14 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	8 0	10 10	10 10	8 14	21	521	513	517	1217	1354
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 2	6 1	...	...	...	7 7	7 1	6 9	9 0	8 7	7 3	12	012	019	516	515	019
	Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	6 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	11	811	8	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 10	15 14	9 4	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 14	9 2	9 2	6 10	25	825	813	1313	1414	1113
	Nasik	14 7	14 5	8 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	8 12	25	325	3	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	14 8	15 4	7 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	6 13	9 9	9 9	7 13	24	826	1110	1233	223	210
	Poona	11 8	11 8	6 14	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	6 12	11 0	11 0	8 9	24	1221	1210	1118	618	619
	Sholapur	12 3	12 11	7 4	...	...	...	12 15	12 6	9 12	13 3	13 3	10 3	6	29	1241	111	1040	023
	Kolhapur (Bagalkot)	12 0	11 0	6 3	15 0	12 11	...	8 0	6 5	5 12	10 2	8 14	10 9	33	032	521	721	023	1023
	Satara	9 8	9 8	7 3	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	9 15	11 8	12 0	10 7	24	025	017	823	023	013
	Belgaum	14 0	11 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	31	031	018	121	021	021
	Dhulewar (Hull)	9 4	9 4	5 15	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	11 10	11 5	9 14	15	1418	311	1123	713	713
	Latimgiri	12 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	11	011	011	011	011	011
	Donna (Karwar)	10 0	8 0	6 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	13 5	13 5	10 0	30	045	1126	1024	024	013
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	7 0	7 0	6 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 1	6 3	6 3	5 9	9	519	510	313	018	018
PUNJAB.	Aden	13 0	13 8	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 13	12 0	12 0	9 0	23	027	118	1420	020	013
	Anargah	11 7	10 14	6 14	17 2	18 5	9 9	7 11	7 7	6 12	10 14	10 14	10 3	22	1113	1310	1322	521	211
	Buxa	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	4 14	8 4	8 4	5 12	25	825	011	824	021	313
	Dia	16 8	17 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	5 8	7 8	...	7 8	9 0	6 0	31	031	020	018	319	012
	Nimach	17 11	16 10	11 12	27 14	26 5	22 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25	1224	021	019	1419	216
	Nasirabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rawat	10 12	10 8	10 12	15 3	14 2	13 11	8 0	7 9	6 11	11 7	9 4	9 1	16	015	14	815	313	511
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 10	10 10	8 10	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	18	018	013	015	015	013
	Kurachi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidarabad (Nakur)	10 10	10 10	10 4	16 6	15 14	16 0	8 14	8 12	6 10	12 4	12 6	11 6	13	013	15	12	316	016
	Sikarpur	13 0	13 0	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 6	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhar and Parker (Umarkot) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	13 0	15 0	10 4	40 0	50 0	18 0	21 8	22 0	15 5	22 8	23 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bauckorah	15 8	16 8	10 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbloom	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	15 8	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	9 12	22 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 17-8 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 20 to 24-8 seers, common rice 31 to 30-5 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 18 to 31 seers, common rice 21 to 37 seers, musk or ludia-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

[illegible]

a In the interior the price range varies as follows:—Wheat 10 to 29-14 acres, best rice 8 to 10-8 acres, common rice 17 to 22-4 acres, and grain 20 acres.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16-5 acres, barley 20 to 32-acres, best rice 8 to 10-8 acres, common rice 17 to 22-4 acres, and grain 20 acres.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 29-14 acres, barley 22 to 30 acres, best rice 8 to 21 acres, common rice 21 to 20 acres, and grain 10 to 30 acres.
g In the interior the prices ranges are as follows:—Wheat 20 acres, best rice 10 to 20 acres, common rice 20 to 23 acres, and grain 10 to 10 acres.
d In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 17 to 18 acres, barley 34 to 15 acres, best rice 10 to 10-3 acres, common rice 25 to 23 acres, and grain 22 to 32 acres.
e In Rajasthan the prices are:—Wheat 12 acres, best rice 12 acres, common rice 29 acres, and grain 12 acres.
f In Nafra the prices are:—Wheat 28-2 acres, best rice 12 acres, common rice (new) 14-14 acres, and grain 10-8 acres.
g In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 18-8 acres, best rice 10 to 18 acres, common rice 24 to 20 acres, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 acres, and grain (in Bagdogra) 15 acres.
d In Surajgarh the prices are:—Wheat 10 acres, best rice 9-8 acres, common rice 33-12 acres, and grain 14 acres.
e In Patna the prices are:—Best rice 10 acres, common rice 18 acres, and grain 1 acre.
In Chittaur the prices range as follows:—Wheat (in Bhat) 10 acres, best rice 10 to 18-5 acres, common rice 13 to 20-8 acres, and grain 8 to 11 acres.
g In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat (at Jallagunge) 25 acres, barley (at Jallagunge) 40 acres, best rice 14 to 30 acres, common rice 22 to 35 acres, and grain 13-10 to 30 acres.
p In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat (in Godaula) 20 acres, barley (in Godaula) 32 acres, best rice 13 to 23 acres, common rice 25 to 35 acres, and grain 13 to 10 acres.
q In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 20 acres, common rice 20 to 25 acres, and grain 10 to 21 acres.
r In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 20 acres, best rice 10 to 12 acres, common rice 24 to 30 acres, and grain 10 to 16 acres.
c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 12 acres, and common rice 23 to 30 acres.
e In the interior the prices range as follows:—Best rice 18 to 32 acres, and common rice 23 to 30 acres.
f In the interior the prices ranges are as follows:—Wheat 17-8 to 20 acres, barley 30 to 32-8 acres, best rice 10-8 to 13 acres, common rice 18 to 23 acres, bulrush millet (in Banar) 31 acres, green millet (in Duxar) 33 acres, lesser millets (in Cassarnagar) 22-8 acres, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 80 acres, and grain 23 to 31 acres.
e In Rajore the prices are:—Wheat 20 acres, barley 20 acres, best rice 18 acres, common rice 25 acres, maize or Indian-corn 37-3 acres, and grain 23 acres.

India for the 1st half of December 1880 —continued.

IN SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lessor Mills, Bag, &c. (Kharu, Veragu, Nawar, Chotis, Cornalou, Muri- ya, Nagicoi, Pankam Pulicouta, &c.)																Opium.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	REMARKS.	PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.											
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.								
...	20	0	20	0	12	5	90	0	90	0	90	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Central Districts.					
...	20	0	20	0	11	8	100	0	90	0	100	0	9	0	10	0	9	6	Calcutta					
...	22	6	21	5	11	4	100	0	100	0	100	0	9	11	10	0	9	6	24 Pergunnahs					
...	16	0	17	0	10	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Nuddea					
...	25	0	25	0	12	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore					
...	16	0	18	0	10	4	180	0	180	0	180	0	8	8	8	0	8	4	Moorshedabad					
...	18	0	18	0	12	0	250	0	250	0	240	0	9	6	9	12	9	0	Dinagore					
...	21	0	21	0	9	0	120	0	120	0	107	0	8	12	8	12	7	14	Rajshahye					
...	9	0	9	0	9	0	120	0	120	0	107	0	8	12	8	12	7	14	Rangpore					
...	16	8	16	7	9	15	67	8	67	8	67	8	9	0	8	13	8	7	Hogra					
...	18	12	18	0	10	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	6	10	0	9	0	Pabna					
9	0	9	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	160	0	160	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	Darjeeling					
...	12	10	12	10	8	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jalpaiguri					
...	18	12	18	12	10	12	108	0	108	0	108	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	Eastern Districts.					
...	13	4	13	4	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	9	8	9	0	Dacca			
...	16	0	16	0	10	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	8	9	0	8	8	Farrakpore					
...	18	0	17	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	8	12	Huckergunge			
...	16	0	16	0	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	8	12	Mymensingh			
...	14	0	12	0	9	0	80	0	80	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Tipperah					
...	12	0	8	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	Chittagong			
...	320	0	320	0	320	0	8	0	8	0	6	6	Nonkholly					
...	9	0	9	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	Chittagong Hill Tracts			
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	Hill Tipperah					
...	35	0	26	8	17	0	100	0	100	0	140	0	9	13	9	13	8	12	Behar.					
44	0	43	0	20	0	31	0	18	0	160	0	140	0	140	0	9	8	9	8	8	8	Patna					
...	35	0	17	0	29	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	8	9	0	Gya					
...	29	0	30	0	15	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	8	9	0	Shahabad					
40	0	40	0	23	0	30	0	17	0	140	0	140	0	160	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	Durbhanga					
...	30	0	30	0	17	0	140	0	140	0	120	0	9	8	9	8	8	8	Muzaffarpore					
...	26	0	26	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	Saran					
...	20	4	20	7	16	8	126	0	126	0	111	8	8	14	8	6	8	6	Chumpanan					
...	15	12	10	0	15	2	132	9	132	9	151	8	9	1	9	7	8	13	Monghyr					
...	20	0	19	0	13	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	Bhagalpur					
...	18	0	18	0	11	0	100	0	120	0	140	0	9	0	9	8	9	0	Purneah					
...	18	0	19	0	10	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Maldah					
...	Southal Pergunnahs					
15	12	14	7	11	13	18	6	18	6	15	1	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Orissa.					
...	Cuttack					
...	Poorus					
...	Balsore					
...	Chota Nagpore—South.					
50	0	50	0	...	...	26	0	23	0	14	8	240	0	240	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	Western Frontier Agency.			
...	Hazaribagh					
64	0	64	0	50	0	16	0	16	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	7	8	8	0	Lohardugga					
...	16	0	16	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	7	0	6	8	6	8	Singbhoom					
64	0	64	0	61	0	15	0	15	0	11	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Manbhoom					

a In Mysore subdivision the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 21-12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 42 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50 seers, and gram 22-3 to 30 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, jowar 33 to 40 seers, munda 45 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 to 55 seers, and gram 30 to 32-5 seers.
 d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 30 to 35 seers, common rice 23 to 35 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 15 to 25 seers.
 e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 22 seers, barley 10 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 27 seers, common rice 21 to 31 seers, and gram 13 to 21 seers.
 f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 60 to 65-5 seers, and gram 20 to 34 seers.
 g In Kharun the prices are:—Best rice 25-5 seers, common rice 25-5 seers, and gram 15-5 seers.
 h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 35 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 27-5 to 32 seers, lesser millets 61 seers, maize or Indian-corn 60 to 65 seers, and gram 25 to 35 seers.
 i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-30 to 22 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 40-50 seers, best rice 24 to 31 seers, common rice 23-62 to 32 seers, bulrush millet (at Daltongunge) 35 seers, munda (at Daltongunge) 40-50 seers, and gram (at Daltongunge) 25 seers.
 j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 15-20 seers, best rice 25 to 35 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 15 to 32 seers, lesser millets (at Daltongunge) 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 to 60 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER HURPER

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Canton, Java), Ho-fus Sorghum.			Burrush Millet (Canton, Java), Pambelara Sorghum.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	
Saltet	13	0	13	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	10	8	22	0	21	0	14	0	
Cachar	10	10	10	10	8	14	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	13	5	20	0	
Gohaimra	26	4	26	0	12	8	13	6	16	0	7	0	20	0	17	12
Garo Hills	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	19	0	13	4
Kamrup	16	0	16	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	16	0	12	0
Jamung	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	13	0
New gung	13	0	13	0	8	0	16	0	11	8
Silchar	10	0	10	0	6	0	16	0	14	0
Lokhimpur	8	8	8	0	7	8	6	0	6	0	5	12	13	0	10	0
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	6	8	6	8	8	0	8	8	7	0	9	8	8	0
Naga Hills	4	0	4	0	9	0
Debra Dm	17	0	17	0	18	0	28	0	23	0	16	0	12	0	9	8	13	8	
Saharapur	18	5	18	5	14	13	25	14	28	0	19	2	8	0	9	11	7	8	
Muzaffargarh	19	12	19	4	15	6	30	12	30	12	28	2	6	9	6	9	14	5	
Meerut	19	8	19	8	15	0	27	0	27	0	21	0	5	0	6	0	14	0	
Bahawalpur	19	8	19	8	16	0	26	0	27	12	32	8	6	0	6	0	13	0	
Angara	17	12	18	0	15	0	22	8	23	0	23	0	6	0	6	0	11	0	
Kashmir	13	0	13	8	10	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	
Gurdaspur	15	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	17	8	8	0	10	8	12	0	
Lyallpur	18	0	18	0	14	1	36	7	36	7	25	14	12	6	14	4	9	0	
Muzaffargarh	16	11	20	10	16	4	28	2	27	8	21	14	6	14	6	14	7	13	
Rawalpindi	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8	15	0	25	12	25	3	19	12	6	0	6	0	15	9	
Rawal	19	8	19	8															

India for the 1st half of December 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 60 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrwa, Nuziwo), Pasture Millets, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 4	8 0	Sylhet	
...	16 4	15 4	9 2	64 0	64 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 6	Cachar	
...	13 6	12 6	7 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Golpara	
...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills	
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup	
...	7 7	7 14	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Nowgong	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar	
...	10 0	10 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	7 0	6 8	Lakhimpur	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	5 12	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	Naga Hills	
...	17 8	17 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Dehra Dun	
...	19 6	19 6	13 0	147 0	129 0	109 0	10 8	10 8	9 9	Saharanpur	
...	19 12	19 4	16 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	
...	20 8	20 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Meerut	
...	21 8	22 8	17 8	140 0	120 0	90 0	...	11 0	12 0	Bulandshahr	
...	19 8	20 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh	
...	12 0	11 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kanun	
...	6 0	6 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	Garhwal	
...	17 7	17 7	15 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	
...	20 10	21 14	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	...	Moradabad	
...	21 9	22 3	15 0	192 0	192 0	120 0	9 14	10 8	9 4	Budann	
...	21 4	21 4	14 1	125 0	125 0	87 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bareilly	
...	23 8	23 12	12 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 2	9 0	Shahjahanpur	
...	18 12	19 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	200 0	9 6	10 0	9 8	Tarai Pergunnahs	
...	19 8	19 0	14 8	100 0	80 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Mittra	
...	20 0	20 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	60 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	Agra	
...	20 14	20 15	12 1	156 12	156 12	96 0	...	...	...	Farrukhabad	
...	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	9 8	Mainpuri	
...	19 0	19 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah	
...	17 8	17 8	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	Etah	
...	21 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jaloun	
...	26 0	25 15	15 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhansi	
...	29 0	29 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	9 0	Lalitpur	
...	21 8	21 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cawnpore	
...	19 12	18 4	12 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	9 0	Fatehpur	
...	23 0	23 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Banda	
...	21 0	20 4	13 4	130 0	140 0	85 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	Allahabad	
...	18 11	20 1	16 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur	
...	25 6	24 0	13 6	141 4	141 4	168 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur	
...	30 9	28 14	13 13	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Gorakhpur	
...	No return received			Basti	
...	25 1	23 10	13 4	148 0	148 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh	
...	21 0	20 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	26 0	24 15	14 11	120 0	120 0	100 0	...	...	8 14	Bonares	
...	25 1	26 6	12 14	154 8	164 8	208 0	7 12	7 12	7 11	Ghaziipur	
...	30 0	30 0	8 12	125 0	125 0	...	9 6	9 6	...	Balia	
...	30 0	28 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 8	...	Philibut	
28 6	25 12	31 0	23 4	22 0	13 8	120 0	122 8	64 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lucknow	
20 0	22 0	21 0	18 4	18 3	12 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unao	
33 0	32 0	33 0	25 0	24 0	12 8	130 0	130 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bara Banki	
29 0	29 8	28 0	20 0	27 12	16 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 0	Sitapur	
...	23 8	23 2	14 1	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	Hardui	
...	26 0	25 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Kheri	
...	24 0	24 4	15 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad	
40 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharatich	
48 5	47 8	36 8	29 6	29 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Gonda	
...	23 8	32 4	20 2	19 14	10 8	170 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareilly	
32 0	38 0	40 0	27 0	26 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Sultanpur	
26 13	26 1	28 13	21 0	21 2	11 9	180 10	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 6	Partabgarh	
...	21 0	21 12	17 0	85 0	85 0	60 0	10 12	10 0	9 8	Delhi	
...	22 8	21 0	16 8	120 0	140 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurgaon [a]	
...	21 8	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4	9 0	Karnal	
...	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Hissar	
...	28 8	23 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Rohatak	
...	26 0	26 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sirsa	
...	No return received			Umballa	
...	21 8	21 0	19 0	100 0	109 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ludhiana [b]	
...	16 0	17 0	13 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	Simla	
...	20 8	20 0	17 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	11 8	10 8	Jullundur	
...	20 8	20 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	Hoshiarpur	
...	15 8	15 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kangra	

Description of Lesser Millets.
 * Juar (kaian).
 † Choti Juar.
 ‡ Kodou.
 § Makai; moth, sawan, kodon.
 || Marau, kodon, marau.
 ¶ Marau and sawan.
 ** Penn, arhar, and mash.

[a] Firewood rising.
 [b] Bajra falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Hoons Sorghum).			Bairash Millet (Candoo, Baira), Pennisetia Spodiata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	16 0	15 8	12 4	23 8	23 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	24 8	24 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 8
	Sialkot	No return received																	
	Gurdaspur	18 0	17 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Lahore	15 8	16 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Ferozepore	15 8	15 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 8
	Gujranwala	15 8	15 4	12 8	23 8	23 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Rawalpindi	11 0	10 2	8 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 12
	Jhelum	No return received																	
	Gujrat	14 4	14 4	12 6	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 4	15 0	17 8	17 8	14 8
	Shahpur	13 0	11 12	10 12	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Mooltan	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Jhang	12 8	13 4	11 8	16 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	13 4
	Montgomery	13 4	13 5	12 6	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	7 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	14 0
	Muzaffargarh	12 8	12 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
	Dera Ismail Khan	10 10	10 10	11 4	15 10	15 6	14 7	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 1	18 12	13 14	6 14	8 15	8 12	13
	Dera Ghazi Khan	10 14	11 4	12 13	17 8	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 14	15 0	15 5	10 13	11 14	11 4	6
	Bannu	10 7	10 12	9 13	19 6	21 4	11 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	4 1	20 0	22 8	15 0	16 4	18 2	11 4
	Peshawar	No return received																	
	Kohat	9 12	8 6	7 1	13 0	13 4	8 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 0	6 12	11 12	12 9	12 11	2 11	9 9	14
Rawalpindi	10 0	10 8	6 8	17 0	19 0	7 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	6 0	15 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	No return received																	
	Bhandara	No return received																	
	Chanda	No return received																	
	Wardha	No return received																	
	Dahlgat	No return received																	
	Jubbulpore	No return received																	
	Saugor	No return received																	
	Damoh	No return received																	
	Soni	No return received																	
	Alamda	No return received																	
	Deol	No return received																	
	Chhindwara	No return received																	
	Hoshangabad	No return received																	
	Narsinghpur	No return received																	
	Nimad	No return received																	
	Bhopal	No return received																	
	Sambhalpur	No return received																	
	Bilaspur	No return received																	
	Upper Godavari	No return received																	
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.																		
	Akyab	No return received																	
	Kyauk-pyoo	No return received																	
	Sandaway	No return received																	
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)	No return received																	
	Thone-gkwa	No return received																	
	Bassien	No return received																	
	Hehonda	No return received																	
	Tharrawaddy	No return received																	
	Prome	No return received																	
	Tha-yet-myo	No return received																	
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)	No return received																	
	Amherst	No return received																	
	Tavey	No return received																	
	Mergul	No return received																	
	Shway-gyin	No return received																	
	Toungoo	No return received																	
HYDERABAD & ADJACENT DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	14 7	13 8	6 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 4	10 8	10 14	11 4	23 14	24 14	12 24	14 23	0 16	12
	Bolnisi	15 2	13 8	7 1	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 6	9 1	9 6	11 0	25 11	23 218	0	...	...	...
	Chuddergat	10 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	30 0	27 0	17 4
	Aurangabad	17 0	16 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	11 0
	Akola	17 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
Buldana	19 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	
Wani	15 0	14 0	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 4	...	...	...
Bhainsa	19 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 8	11 8	8 12	30 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of December 1880—continued.

SEKRS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Barley, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Choena, Coraico, Murhna, Nuzisee, Pan-cum, Mitacum, &c.)			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	19 0	19 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	10 9	Amritsar	PUNJAB—continued.	
...	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	No return received			Sialkot		
...	18 0	18 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	Gurdaspur		
...	21 0	20 4	18 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lahore		
...	16 12	17 0	14 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	Ferozepore		
...	12 0	13 0	9 6	50 0	40 0	24 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	Gujranwala		
...	16 12	16 8	13 6	120 0	120 0	80 0	No return received			Rawalpindi [a]		
...	15 8	15 4	12 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhelum		
...	16 0	16 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Gujrat		
...	16 0	16 12	14 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Shahpur		[a] Firewood falling.
...	17 0	17 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 12	11 12	Mooltan		
...	13 8	13 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Jhang		
...	14 0	14 8	10 12	100 0	87 8	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Montgomery		
...	14 8	13 14	11 9	125 0	125 0	125 0	26 4	22 8	15 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	13 9	14 1	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	47 8	45 0	32 8	Dera Ismail Khan [a]		
...	10 8	10 4	6 7	70 0	48 8	40 0	26 4	22 8	15 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
...	10 8	12 0	6 4	120 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	No return received			Peshawar		
...	61 8	61 8	56 0	Kohat		
...	10 4	10 0	7 0	Hazara		
...	No return received			Nagpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
...	No return received			Bhandara		
...	No return received			Chanda		
...	No return received			Wardha		
...	No return received			Bilaghhat		
...	No return received			Jubbulpore		
...	No return received			Saugor		
...	No return received			Damoh		
...	No return received			Seoni		
...	No return received			Mandla		
...	No return received			Betul		
...	No return received			Chhindwara	BRITISH BURMA.	
...	No return received			Hoshangabad		
...	No return received			Narsinghpur		
...	No return received			Nimar		
...	No return received			Kaipur		
...	No return received			Sambalpur		
...	No return received			Bilaspur		
...	No return received			Upper Godavari		
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Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Burrush Millet (Cumbua, Bajra), Pennisetia Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore																		
	Kolar																		
	Tumkur																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
	Coorg																		
		No return received																	
RAJASTHAN.	Jeypore	14 0	13 8	10 6	23 0	23 8	21 5	6 0	6 0	6 1	9 0	9 0	8 4	26 0	26 0	23 12	19 0	20 0	19 6
	Kishengurh	16 8	16 8	12 8	26 8	26 8	20 4	7 0	8 0	7 12	8 8	8 4	9 0	29 0	27 0	20 8	12 19	8 14	4 5
	Ulwar	16 12	15 8	13 2	21 10	22 1	27 9	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	20 16	22 0	29 7	18 2	17 14	24 5
	Bharatpur (City)	16 8	16 8	13 4	21 0	20 0	22 12	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	21 6	18 0	17 8	21 10
	Ajmere	16 0	15 8	12 4	26 8	25 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received																	
	Brimpura	18 12	18 4	14 8	29 8	27 0	20 8				7 0	6 0	6 0	25 0	10 0	16 0	0 35	0 23	0 16 0
	Sirohee	17 8	17 8	18 4	27 8	27 8	32 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0
	Abu	14 12	15 2	11 11	23 4	23 4	16 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0	6 8	5 8				20 4	19 12	12 8
	Anadra	16 4	16 10	12 14	26 8	27 0	20 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	16 0	15 0	11 0						
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	19 0	15 8	35 0	40 0	20 0												
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 18	14 1	11 11	23 7	23 7	23 7	8 9	7 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	11 4						
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	27 8	27 8	12 8				8 4	6 4	6 4									
	Parthagarh ("	No return received																	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	15 10	14 6	31 4	20 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	20 0	21 4	18 12	16 2	17 8	10 4
	Bikaner	No return received																	
	Boondoo	20 0	19 12	13 8	34 0	33 4	24 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	32 8	33 12	24 4		23 0	
	Kotah	20 0	19 8	13 2	28 0	32 0		6 10	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	35 0	36 0	24 0	17 8	17 0	13 0
	Tonk	18 7	19 7	11 6	28 8	28 2	22 11	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 12	8 8	7 8	30 1	31 8	22 13	23 8	23 1	
	Jhalawar	18 0	17 2	12 6	21 10	21 10	18 0				8 13	8 13	8 13	35 11	36 11	25 6	15 2	15 11	
	Shahpore	17 4	17 4	11 0	27 8	25 8	21 8	8 8	8 0	8 12	11 4	10 8	10 8	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
	Bholpur	15 9	15 10	12 8	21 9	23 1	23 3	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 13	11 4	9 4	20 8	22 12	19 4	19 10	21 10	27 10
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	18 7	17 2	9 3				7 8	7 1	6 14	8 9	8 0	7 8	34 4	34 0	19 8	22 18	20 0	12 0
	Gwalior	14 14	14 5	11 10	24 9	25 9	21 11	6 8	6 0	5 8	9 6	8 6	7 7	22 4	23 6	23 6	21 0	20 9	21 0
	Guana	20 0	20 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Itanagar	No return received																	
	Baghelband (Buna)	19 11	18 8	11 8	32 10	33 8	21 0	7 0	7 12	6 0	15 9	16 3	19 0	34 1	30 2	23 0		23 8	

India for the 1st half of December 1880—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Grain.						Firewood.			Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Loose: Millet, Ragl. &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Saver, Cheena, Corallo, Morhu, Nuylee), Panicum Mijacum, &c.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.						Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1879.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of October 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				KHARIF.				RABI.				SUGARCULT.		GRAND TOTAL.		RAINFALL.			REMARKS.			
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated discharge in cubic feet per month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased in October 1880.	Leased up to end of October 1880.	Total, inclusive of unleased leases of previous years.	Leased in October 1880.	Leased up to end of October 1880.	Total, inclusive of unleased leases of previous years.	Leased in October 1880.	Leased up to end of October 1880.	Leased in October 1880.	Leased up to end of October 1880.	Kharrif.	Rabi.	Sugarcult.	Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1880-81.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Kendrapara ...	1,200	575.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parasuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thakurani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore.	Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	675	719.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchkoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal.	Shahabad.	Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad ...	4,532	3,000.00	26.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bara ...	1,000	1,347.00	1,347.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna ...	1,456	641.00	641.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.	Grand total of the month ...	Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) and (b) Five-year leases.

C. TAYLOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 30th December 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th JANUARY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in most of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There were a few showers also in Madras, the Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam. More rain is required for the spring crops in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh which have suffered from drought, and in a few other parts of the country. On the whole, the crops promise well, and general prospects remain satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 5th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops thriving; harvest of paddy progressing; pasture and water ample; fever prevalent; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	Nil	Standing crops fair; harvest of paddy, outturn about average; 1-9 feet water over ancient; ague prevalent.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest of <i>kar</i> and paddy, yield below average; paddy cultivation for new season progressing; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops generally fair; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield about average.
Coimbatore ...	53 (average of six stations).	Crops not damaged by floods thriving; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield below average.
Tanjore ...	42 (in one station).	Wet crops affected by blight; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield average.
Madura ...	68 (in four stations).	Second crop of paddy in good condition.
Malabar ...	...	Standing paddy in need of rain.
Travancore ...	29	General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 5th)		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	Weather cloudy; river at Kotri on 1st 3½ feet, against 2 feet 1 inch on same date last year; land being prepared for ensuing <i>kharrif</i> ; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease and measles in 2 talukas; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 14 and 15, in Sehwan 12, 16 and 16, in Manjhand 9½, 15 and 17, in Kotri 1, 12 and 18, and in Tutta 10½, 16 and 22 seers respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Nil	Fair prospects for <i>rabi</i> crops; fever continues in 8 talukas; cattle disease continues in Mirpur; weather mild; small-pox reported in Badin, Guni and Moro talukas; wheat, <i>jowari</i> , <i>bajri</i> , red rice and white rice 10½, 18-10, 18, 13 and 8½ seers per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Young <i>rabi</i> thriving; weather cloudy; wheat 36 and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Agricultural prospects generally good, and public health fair; <i>bajri</i> 48 and common rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	<i>Kharrif</i> crops mostly reaped; standing crops promising; fever in 4 talukas; <i>jowari</i> 51 and <i>ragi</i> 55 lbs.
Nasik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> good except in 3 talukas; fever in 8 talukas; <i>bajri</i> 38½, wheat 31½ and <i>jowari</i> 50½.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm, vapour in air slightly in excess of normal from 31st to 3rd, and normal on 29th, 30th and 4th; wind normal.
Poona ...	...	Average prices of <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>jowari</i> 51 lbs.; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; crops doing well; 11 deaths from cholera in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change in crops; ague in Karjat; cattle disease in Jamkhed; <i>bajri</i> maximum 66 lbs in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Sanganner; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 in Akola, minimum 48 in Sanganner.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Kharrif</i> being reaped; oil seeds damaged in most places by blight; slight fever and cattle disease in Karmala taluka; <i>jowari</i> 65-56, and <i>bajri</i> 58-21.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat 24½ and <i>jowari</i> 70½ lbs; early crops being harvested; late crops and indigenous cotton good; exotic cotton blighted in 4 talukas, fever in 6 and cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Kaniff ...	...	Harvesting of rice and <i>ragi</i> completed above Ghat talukas; rice plants thriving on coast; common rice in Karwar 14, in district, average 13½ seers; fever and foot-disease among cattle prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; health generally good; crops in good condition; <i>bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 45 lbs.
		General Remarks.—Prospects good, prices steady with downward tendency; damage by blight in Sholapur and Dharwar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Jan. 5th)		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and fair; harvesting continues; winter crops doing well; cattle disease reported from Fatickcherry; public health good.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of late rice completed, yield full average; <i>kalai</i> , mustard and other winter crops doing well; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	<i>Nil</i>	Cutting of early rice over; that of late rice still continues; late rice has been very good, and outturn on the whole expected to be more than average; prospects of winter crops satisfactory; fever abating at Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Baraset and Satkhira; a few cholera cases reported from Dum-Dum, Basseerhat, Barripore and Baraset; public health generally good at head-quarters and Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of late rice almost over; it is now harvested; winter crops doing well; fever reported from some of the thanas, but in a mild form.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cutting of late rice still continues; outturn expected to be above average; condition of winter crops good.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Paddy outturn good; winter crops promising.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; outturn of late rice very good; health improving.
Bhágálpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice nearly harvested, outturn in south below average; prospects of winter crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good all round; late rice almost harvested; plenty of moisture for growing crops; health improving.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Late rice being harvested; outturn good; prospects of winter crops good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Threshing operations in progress; winter crops continue promising; prices falling; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	0.06	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops continue good; food-grains cheap; public health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather less cold; winter crops being reaped; fever and cholera abating.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rice harvest nearly completed, outturn on the whole very satisfactory; all winter crops promising everywhere, except pulses in Serajgunge sub-division, which are below average, and tobacco in some places in Cooch Behar, which was injured by late rain; public health generally improved; small-pox in Pooree still reported; small-pox also reported from Lohardugga; cow-pox still reported in places in Manbhoon.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 5th)	Slight rain	Everything keeping bright; health good; supplies plentiful and cheap.
Allahabad (" ")	Slight rain	More rain required, but prospects favourable; health excellent; irrigation still going on; slight cattle disease and complaints of want of fodder; wheat 18½, barley 27½, gram 21½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 26, <i>bajra</i> 26½, and peas 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; health fair; prices still falling; wheat 23, barley 56, gram 33, unhusked rice 47 seers.
Jhánai (" ")	...	<i>Rabi</i> looking well; winter rains needed; in parts supplies sufficient; wheat 18½, gram 24, <i>bajra</i> 24 seers per rupee; no distress; small-pox continues amongst cattle in pargana Jhansi.
Barilly (" ")	2 and 3 in two tahsils.	Some clouds still hanging about; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; health good; wheat 18½, barley 26, <i>bajra</i> 22, common rice 15½, gram 20½ seers per rupee.
Meerut (" ")	Slight rain on 3rd; 1 at Mowana.	Weather cloudy; health good; prospects excellent; cheapest wheat 21, gram 28, <i>juar</i> 26, <i>bajra</i> 23, barley 30, <i>arhar</i> 26 seers; markets well supplied.
Kumau (" ")	Rain and snow on 2nd and 3rd.	Health and prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; wheat 19, rice 12, millets 18 seers.
Lucknow (" ")	Slight showers on the night of 2nd.	Weather cloudy; wind variable; rain equal to half a watering more required; present prospects fair; <i>rabi</i> doing well; health good; barley 27 seers.
Alampur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; rain much needed; food plentiful; wheat 22, barley 34½, <i>ahan</i> 32, <i>kodon</i> 40 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	Drizzling rain in part of the district on the 3rd.	Rain not enough to do substantial good; irrigation continues, but decided rain now much wanted; prices steady.
Aligarh (" ")	2 at Khair, 3 at Atrouli and partial showers in Iglaa.	Weather cold; crops healthy; health good; wheat 18, barley 22, <i>bejhar</i> 22, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore (" ")	1 in Bilhaur; slight showers elsewhere.	No change in the condition of crops; emigrations from Ghatampur and Bhognipur reported; prices lower; wheat 19, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>juar</i> 29, barley 27 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—<i>contd.</i>		
Farrukhabad (Jan. 5th)	Slight rain in tahsils Chhibraman and Tirwa.	Crops as before; more rain needed: wheat 18½, barley 22½, bajra 20½, gram 20½, juar 20½, makka 22½, bajra 23½ seers.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Nights cloudy; rain will be much wanted during next fortnight, but the bulk of the crops can be secured without it; irrigated <i>rabi</i> a fine crop, especially mustard; labour in demand for second waterings; fodder scarce, importation of it increasing; food-grains cheaper; wheat 18½, gram, <i>moh</i> and <i>bajra</i> 21; juar and barley 23½, dhan 26½, makai and <i>kodon</i> 26 seers.
Saharanpur (" ")	Slight rain	<i>Rabi</i> prospects promising; wheat 18½, gram 18½, barley 25½, rice 11½, juar 24½, bajra 23½, <i>ard</i> 24½, makka 25, and <i>bejhar</i> 23½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	Slight rain in four tahsils on 3rd.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects all that can be desired; prices steady; considerable export of grain southwards.
General Remarks —Slight rain varying from drizzling showers to two and three tenths has fallen over the greater part of the provinces; more is wanted in the districts which have suffered from drought; prices steady except in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareilly and Cawnpore, where there has been a slight fall; general health continues excellent; labour is still in demand; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and parts of Allahabad and Jhansi.		
Punjab—(Jan. 4th)		
Delhi	...	Health good; prospects favourable; prices steady.
Hissar	...	Prices steady; health good; rain wanted for young <i>rabi</i> crops.
Umballa	2	Rain crops promising; health good.
Jullundur	...	Health good; crops promising; prices steady.
Lahore	...	Crops fair; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore	...	Crops good; prices steady; health good.
Sialkot	2	Prices steady; health good.
Rawalpindi	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Mudtan	Slight rain	Health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Health good; crops promising.
Peshawar	4	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; prices steady.
General Remarks —The reports of the agricultural prospects in the several districts of the province are generally favourable.		
Central Provinces—(Jan. 5th)		
Nagpur	...	Cloudy and close; <i>kharif</i> harvest nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> doing well; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	01	Clear but warm; cotton-picking completed; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy, cool; <i>kharif</i> outturn good; cotton produce fair; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; <i>juar</i> 34 and wheat 23 seers; health good.
Seoni	...	Cloudy since 2nd; all prospects good; prices falling.
Hoshangabad	81	Corn and clear; cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> promising well; wheat 16½, rice 10, and <i>juar</i> 32 seers.
Sambalpur (Dec. 30th)	...	Clear and cool; rice reaped and being threshed; sugarcane indifferent; <i>rabi</i> and health good.
General Remarks —Generally cool and clear, but cloudy in some districts at end of week; <i>rabi</i> promises well everywhere; public health generally good; prices easy.		
British Burma—(Jan. 1st)		
Akyab	Nil	Total rainfall 191.31; public health good; no cattle disease reported; crops fair; reaping proceeding.
Rangoon	11 (for week ending 25th Dec.), 76 (for week ending 1st January 1881).	Total rainfall 92.23; a few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassain	Nil	Total rainfall 108.94; a few cases of small-pox in Bassain town, also some cholera and small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease here and there; reaping of crops proceeding; slight damage from drought and insects.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 47.10; a little cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle disease slight; reaping proceeding.
Amherst	10	Total rainfall 199.48; public health good; reaping almost finished, outturn estimated at 5 per cent. above average.
Toungoo	57	Total rainfall 88.49; public health good; crop prospects fair; area damaged by want of rain about 30 acres.
General Remarks —Some cholera still occurs in places; a little small-pox; public health otherwise good; harvest nearly over in several districts; reports vary regarding outturn which in some districts appears to be above, and in others below, average.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Jan. 5th)		
Cachar ...	39	Harvesting of <i>sali</i> in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	11	The reaping of <i>aman</i> and <i>sali</i> crops nearly finished; cholera prevalent in some parts of the district.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; very little of <i>sali</i> and <i>asa</i> crops remain to be reaped; common rice 22½ seers; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	Nil	Rice crop nearly all gathered; other crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg (Jan. 5th)		
Bangalore ...	Nil	Standing crops in good condition; reaping of dry and wet crops continues, outturn fair; health generally good; prospects favourable; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...		
Berar and Hyderabad (Jan. 5th)		
Amraoti ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; cotton-picking continues; wheat 17 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers.
Akola ...	...	Prospects continue favourable on the whole; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Tabi</i> sowings continue; <i>rabi</i> crops prospering; no cattle disease; fever in certain places; prices—rice 10½, wheat 13½, white <i>jowari</i> 22, and <i>tur</i> 22 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 5th)		
Indore ...	Slight rain...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...		More rain needed; weather seasonable; rates stationary; health good.
Sutna ...		Prospects good.
Ratlam ...		Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...		Weather cloudy; public health good.
Goona ...		Health and crops good.
Rhopal ...		Weather clear; prospects and health good.
Agar ...		No report received.
Nowgong ...		Health fair; <i>rabi</i> prospects good in South and Central Bundelkhand, but bad in the North.
Mánpur ...		Weather clear and cold; crops promising.
Rajputana—(Jan. 5th)		
Abu ...	Drops ...	Cloudy and windy.
Sirohee (Dec 26th) ...	...	Tanks and wells good; healthy; crops good; seasonable.
Marwar (.. 31st) ...	...	Three months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops thriving; partially cloudy; cold slight; prices falling.
Harnotee (Jan. 1st) ...	...	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Hallawar (Dec 30th) ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Jaypore ...	...	Prospects good; small-pox abating.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

NO 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 6th January, 1881.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., Senior Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble G. F. Mewburn.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble G. F. MEWBURN took his seat as an Additional Member.

BURMA FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover. He need not recapitulate the circumstances which had led to this legislation. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanied the Bill these had been fully detailed, and they were also described in the speech which his hon'ble friend Mr. Aitchison made in the Council on a previous occasion. The subject of legislation for the Burma forests had for a long time occupied the attention of the authorities in British Burma, and it

was at one time considered that, when the general Indian Forest Act was passed, it might have been possible to extend it to that Province. It was deemed, however, upon fuller consideration, that, having regard to the fact that the circumstances and the condition of things in Burma, and especially as regarded forests, were very different from those which obtained on this side of India, it would be better to wait and see the working of that Act in this part of the country before extending its provisions to Burma. He thought experience had justified the course which was then taken, because under the Acts which already existed, it had been found practicable to carry on the work in Burma sufficiently well up to the present time; and the operation of the general Act in India suggested many modifications and changes.

For the last four or five years all that had been needed in connection with the administration and reservation of forests in Burma had been done under the Acts of 1865 and 1869 and the rules which under those Acts had the force of law. It had been found, however, as had been explained by Mr. Aitchison, that there were many things which were not covered by those Acts or rules, and the present opportunity would therefore be taken for giving the necessary powers to the local administration for the proper prosecution of such work, especially as the forests being rich and valuable in themselves, effective rules for their protection were of the greatest importance both administratively and financially.

In undertaking legislation now it was thought advisable to repeal all existing Acts and rules in force at the present time, and to present to the Council a complete and consolidating measure which should comprise in one Act all that was necessary in relation to forest-administration in Burma; and that was provided for by the second section of the Bill which he had now the honour to submit to the Council. It would be found that in the present Bill, both as regarded the definitions and the general substance of its provisions, the Act of 1878 had been mainly followed and adopted. He would briefly draw attention to a few points in which modifications in that Act were rendered necessary. Chapter II of the Bill, which dealt with reserved forests and the procedure to be adopted in reserving such forests, was perhaps, both in the Bill and the Act of 1878, the most important part of the subject. The chapter in the Bill followed in all essential particulars the lines of the Indian Forest Act, and, where new provisions had been adopted, it was with reference to the particular circumstances and conditions of land-tenure in British Burma. Thus, under section 5 of the Bill, which corresponded with section 3 of the Act, it was provided that the Chief Commissioner might, from time to time, constitute any land, over which no person had any rights, into a reserved forest. In the Act of 1878 the action of Government was limited to land which was the property of Government. The fact was that in Burma the Government possessed the proprietary right over all land except where rights had been created by the Government itself, such as by waste-land grants or any other such alienations. Thus, the extent to which the authority of the Government extended in Burma was very much larger than on this side of India, where much property was in the hands of large proprietors and zamíndárs, and not almost exclusively, as in Burma, in the hands of Government. It would be noticed again in the last clause of that section a new provision had been added. In the conduct of operations for the demarcation and reservation of State forests, it was proposed that the Government should have power to appoint a Forest-Settlement-officer. In all inquiries of this kind in British Burma, very careful investigations into private rights and interests were essentially necessary amongst a people who were rude and uneducated and perhaps unable or unwilling to assert their own rights; and so it had always been thought necessary to entrust the duty of enquiry into all forest-rights in Burma to officers who were independent of the Forest Department, on the not unnatural assumption that such officers in the course of such enquiries might be led to exercise an unconscious bias in the direction of their own departmental interests. In Burma, therefore, it was proposed that the chief officer to be entrusted with the duty should be in no way connected with the Forest Department; he might be a civilian or some other officer; and though a Forest-officer might be associated with such Forest-Settlement-officer in the investigation and record of all independent claims and privileges, it was intended that he should always act in subordination to the Forest-Settlement-officer. Under the Indian

Forest Act, power was given to the Local Government to constitute a body of three persons for conducting these duties, one of whom might be a Forest-officer, who would therefore act as a colleague and not in a subordinate capacity.

In the 16th section of the Bill, which corresponded with the 16th section of the Act, an alteration had been made. Under the Act, in the conduct of these demarcation inquiries, appeals from the decisions of Forest-Settlement-officers might be referred to a Court, which was called in the Act a "Forest Court," composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government. That provision had been omitted entirely from the Burma Bill. In British Burma, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, all questions at issue would probably be settled on the spot; and if appeals were preferred from such decision, it was provided that they should go to the chief executive officer of the district, the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision, though final as regarded any right of appeal, was open to revision on all points by the Chief Commissioner of the Province. It would be seen that ample provision had been made in the Bill for the settlement of all appeals without recourse being necessary to the elaborate constitution of a Forest Court to take up appeals.

As regarded offences under the Act, an important departure had been made from the rule which prevailed under the Act. In the Bill, though the offences were the same in number and character, it would be found that the penalties attached to them were different. In the Act, all offences were punishable with imprisonment which might extend to six months, or to a fine which might extend to rupees five hundred. In three cases which embraced lesser offences, such as trespass or damage by neglect, or the infraction of rules, it had been thought proper to modify to a large extent the power of punishment, which had been limited in the Bill to a fine which might extend to rupees fifty only, or, when the damage resulting from the offence amounted to more than rupees twenty-five, to double the amount of such damage. For the rest of the offences the punishment was the same as under the Act.

The provisions relating to village-forests which came under chapter III of the Bill differed from the corresponding provisions of the Act in as far as they gave power to constitute *any* forest which was at the disposal of Government a village-forest, and not only such as had already been declared reserved forests. The privileges allowed to village-communities were much wider and more liberal under the Bill than those given under the Indian Act. The object was to secure to all village-communities the privilege of pasture and the use of such timber and wood for domestic purposes as were in immediate proximity to their homes. Such prescriptive rights had always existed in Burma, and it was the object of the Bill to maintain them.

The provisions in the Act which related to protected forests were not necessary in Burma, where all land was the property of Government, and only here and there rights of user obtained. It would not be necessary to make special provisions for forests outside the area of reserved or village-forests. There were only two kinds of forests included in the Burma Bill. In the Indian Act there were three, including protected forests, in which the Government had rights, though they were not reserved forests. Still outside reserved forests it would be necessary, on account of the great value of the teak wood, to protect teak timber, and to give power to reserve other special classes of wood which, in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, he might deem it advisable to protect.

Chapter VI of the Indian Forest Act, which related to the control over forest land not the property of Government, for which provision was made in the Indian Act, was not necessary in British Burma on the grounds which he had stated, as the proprietary right in all forests there pertained to Government.

In chapters V and VI the general provisions of the Indian Act had been followed, and so also he might say as regarded the collection of drift and stranded timber found in chapter VII of the Bill.

The draft of this measure had for a considerable time been in the hands of the local authorities in British Burma, and had received the attention of more than one Chief Commissioner and a large body of officers experienced in forest-administration there. Its importance to the Province would be very great from the fact that it affected very large and valuable State forest-domains from which an important revenue was already realised, amounting as it did in one

year to something more than Rs. 17,00,000. It was impossible to state to what extent these revenues might yet be developed, and the object of the present legislation was directed both to the conservation of this very valuable property on scientific principles, and to the protection of the privileges and rights of the village-communities in the reasonable use of wood and other forest-produce in the neighbourhood of their villages. He could scarcely conclude without recording the acknowledgments which were due to Mr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests under the Government of India, for the assistance he had rendered in the legislation now proposed. In Burma, especially, Mr. Brandis had rendered invaluable service when, as Conservator of Forests there, he had, against much local opposition, recognised and secured the rights of the Government in this extensive property, and laid down the rules for its efficient administration. The conservancy of forests on right principles there, both in the interests of the Government and of the people, was due to his foresight and persistency: and if the Bill which he (MR. RIVERS THOMPSON) now presented to the Council became law, he believed it would materially help the Local Government in carrying out the work to a successful completion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENARES FAMILY DOMAINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828.

FORT WILLIAM MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better government of Fort William. He said the object of this Bill was to enable the Local Government to make rules for the better government of Fort William, and to establish a court for the trial of persons charged with breaches of such rules.

It had always been the practice for the Garrison Quarter-Master of the Fort to take cognizance of offences against garrison rules, and to punish infractions of such rules by settlers, camp-followers and other persons connected with the Fort. But though this jurisdiction had the support of prescription and usage, it seemed to be at least doubtful whether it rested upon any solid legislative foundation. So long ago as October 1877, the question was raised by the Brigadier-General in command of the Presidency District, who suggested that the necessary powers should be given to the Garrison Quarter-Master under the Articles of War. On consideration, it appeared that this proposal would not fully meet the necessities of the case, and that the object aimed at could not be attained by the extension of the Cantonment Act to the Fort under the orders of the Local Government. He believed the Council would recognize the necessity of there being some officer in the Fort legally empowered to enforce obedience to such rules as the Government might prescribe, both in matters of sanitation, and for the purpose of preserving order; and the Government was advised that, for this purpose, fresh legislation was required. The Bill which it was proposed to introduce was of a short and simple character, and was based upon a draft submitted by the Government of Bengal, after receiving the report of a Committee consisting of the General Commanding the Presidency Division, the Commissioner of Police, and the Senior Magistrate of Calcutta.

The main principles of the Bill were two in number—first, the Local Government was empowered to lay down rules in certain matters specified in a schedule attached to the Bill, and to prescribe certain penalties for any breach of such rules; and secondly, the Bill provided for the appointment of a commissioned officer of the Army (whom it was proposed to call the Fort Magistrate) to try persons charged with any breach of the rules in question. It was not intended, however, to do away with the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates. The Bill, if introduced, would give the Fort Magis-

trate power to inflict light punishments for petty offences; but cases might arise of a more serious character, and it might be necessary to proceed with greater severity against persons who might be convicted of repeated violations of the rules. It was therefore proposed that the present jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates should be saved. The only other section which seemed to call for notice was a section which declared valid all sentences which might have been passed by the Garrison Quarter-Master under the procedure hitherto in force.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras. He said that Hon'ble Members were aware that this was a Bill to provide for the interest on the sum to be expended on the new Madras Harbour. The Committee had received a communication from the Madras Government, in which they expressed the opinion that a port-due at the rate of six annas a ton would cover all the charges which were likely to fall under this head; but the Select Committee, on considering the matter, came to the conclusion that it was better to leave the maximum rate at eight annas per ton, as provided in the draft Bill. Because that was the maximum, it did not follow that the full rate would be levied. The rate of dues to be levied would be determined by the Local Government according to the amount which would be actually required.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Mewburn be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To exempt Parsis from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

To provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

To regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. He said he would reserve the observations which he wished to make until the next week when he hoped to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES requested permission to postpone the motions relating to the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th January, 1881.

D. FITZPATRICK,

CALCUTTA;
The 6th January, 1881.

} Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IRRIGATION AND RAIN-FALL IN THE SEVERAL
DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1879-80.

No. 8231., dated 23rd December 1890.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department.

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1677, dated 5th November 1880.

Read the following statements showing the irrigation and rain-fall in the several districts for the official year 1879-80 :—

From the Collector of		dated	1st September 1880, No.	2048
"	" of Ganjam,	"	7th October	" "
"	" of Vizagapatam,	"	10th July	" "
"	" of Godavari,	"	21st August	" "
"	" of Kistna,	"	23rd "	" "
"	" of Nellore,	"	16th September	" "
"	" of Cuddapah,	"	9th August	" "
"	" of Bellary	"	13th July	" "
"	" of Kurnool,	"	19th "	" "
"	" of Chingleput,	"	14th August	" "
"	" of North Arcot,	"	19th July	" "
"	" of South Arcot,	"	7th October	" "
"	" of Tanjore,	"	7th July	" "
"	" of Trichinopoly,	"	24th June	" "
"	" of Madura,	"	8th "	" "
"	" of Tinnevely,	"	6th July	" "
"	" of Coimbatore	"	23rd August	" "
"	" of Salem,	"		

A statement compiled from the above returns will as usual be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092. The particulars of anicuts and other works required by the Government of India (*vide* G. O., dated 16th October 1878, No. 1680) have been entered therein.

2. The following statement compares the area actually irrigated from Government sources of irrigation in 1879-80 with that irrigated in 1878-79 :—

	Government Land.	Inam Land.	Z-mindari Land.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anicuts	1,532,449	347,794	133,668	2,013,906
Other works	2,279,795	524,879	52,802	2,857,476
TOTAL	3,812,244	872,673	186,465	4,871,382
For 1878-79	3,662,770	826,646	185,989	4,675,405
	+ 149,474	+ 46,027	+ 476	+ 195,977

3. The increase over the previous year is generally due to the favorable character of the season.

C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAIN-FALL FOR THE YEARS 1878-79 AND 1879-80 IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAIN-FALL.					
	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Orcharded Area in Acres.	SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1879.				SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1879 TO MARCH 1880.				1878-79.	1879-80.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.		
				In comparison with 1878-79.		Increase, Decrease.		In comparison with 1878-79.		Increase, Decrease.						
				Total Area.	Acre.	6	7	Total Area.	Acre.	8	9	10	Total Area.		Acre.	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GADJAL.																
	Government land	518,273	357,218	324,889	150,991	21,746	...	8,639	...	7,851	159,650	13,895	...	+ 953	...	...
	Inam land	141,182	127,212	118,597	59,377	232	...	6,110	1,948	...	65,487	2,180	...	+ 344	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	19,913	320	...	956	...	...	20,869	254	...	+ 123	...	...
TOTAL	659,455	484,430	443,476	230,281	22,298	...	15,725	...	5,969	245,006	16,329	...	+ 711	6341	4036	-3635
VIZAGAPATAM.																
	Government land	180,508	109,454	123,120	43,734	19,094	...	5,490	4,601	...	49,194	23,585	...	+ 9285	...	...
	Inam land	42,060	41,657	43,493	17,737	5,263	...	171	...	234	17,908	5,029	...	+ 3905	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	5,891	6,891	...	...	...	...	5,891	5,891	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	222,568	151,111	166,613	67,362	30,238	...	5,631	4,367	...	...	72,993	34,605	...	+ 9014	6865	4107
GODAVARI.																
	Government land	...	...	...	265,851	19,788	...	14,734	...	1,640	280,585	13,148	...	+ 691	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	151,493	10,695	...	4,436	...	1,456	155,949	9,242	...	+ 630	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	128,308	14,232	...	2,560	...	2,922	128,808	11,910	...	+ 962	...	...
All other works																
	Government land	...	...	...	51,711	2,062	...	4,493	843	...	56,204	2,905	...	+ 545	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	22,702	635	...	2,182	581	...	24,884	1,216	...	+ 614	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	824	...	19,335	130	...	...	964	...	19,861	- 9642	...	...
TOTAL																
	Government land	1,847,933	1,013,839	652,098	317,562	21,850	...	19,227	...	797	336,789	21,053	...	+ 667	...	...
	Inam land	447,512	429,894	346,461	174,195	11,333	...	6,618	...	875	180,313	10,458	...	+ 614	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	127,132	...	5,103	2,690	...	8,448	129,822	...	8,551	- 618	...	...
TOTAL	2,295,445	1,443,723	999,389	618,889	28,080	...	28,535	...	5,120	647,424	22,900	...	+ 367	6263	2566	-4308
KISTNA.																
	Government land	...	...	...	196,646	33,680	...	1,245	...	7,511	197,883	26,169	...	+ 1524	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	47,330	7,824	...	175	...	...	47,505	7,979	...	+ 2019	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	2,782	83	...	544	...	...	4,326	627	...	+ 1695	...	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAIN-FALL FOR THE YEARS 1878-79 AND 1879-80 IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS - continued.

RAIN-FALL.																																	
AREA IRRIGATED.																																	
DISTRICTS.	SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1879.										SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1879 TO MARCH 1880.			WHOLE YEAR OF 1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.															
	In comparison with 1878-79.					In comparison with 1878-79.					In comparison with 1878-79.		Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.																		
	Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.	Acres.	Acres.	Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.	Acres.	Acres.	Total Area.	Increase.							Decrease.														
																				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KISTNA—continued.																																	
All other works	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.	{ Acres. Not available.																
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BELLARY.		5,621,790	4,779,047	1,765,951	91,598	3,590	40,145	30,912	132,043	27,332	—	17-15	32-81	24-28	—	26-00
Government land		1,428,904	1,367,998	711,208	35,922	931	13,997	2,682	49,919	1,751	—	3-38	—	—	—	—
Isam land		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		7,050,594	6,147,045	2,477,219	127,520	4,511	54,443	33,594	181,962	29,083	—	13-78	32-81	24-28	—	26-00
KURNOOL.		3,179,689	1,643,080	845,238	26,898	...	3,890	3,814	30,808	6,431	—	17-36	...	...	...	...
Government land		1,036,233	1,036,233	558,829	17,392	...	1,109	1,262	18,501	5,375	—	22-19	...	...	...	...
Isam land		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		4,215,922	2,579,313	1,404,067	44,380	...	4,929	5,076	49,309	11,706	—	19-19	45-32	22-67	—	49-93
CHINGOLEPUT.		No available.														
Chembra mbakam		{ Government land														
Tank		{ Isam land														
		{ Zemindari														
All other works		{ Government land														
		{ Isam land														
		{ Zemindari														
TOTAL		1,311,111	745,693	518,540	24,626	31,132	94,011	...	340,306	49,528	—	17-03	...	...	...	...
		267,497	267,497	132,478	40,219	13,337	11,958	1,141	52,177	15,330	—	41-59	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	3,193	1,639	958	...	4,146	498	—	13-65	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1,578,608	1,013,190	651,016	289,707	46,108	106,922	...	396,629	65,556	—	19-72	32-93	49-30	—	48-67
NORTH ARCOT.		{ Government land														
Palar Anicut		{ Isam land														
		{ Zemindari														
All other works		{ Government land														
		{ Isam land														
		{ Zemindari														
TOTAL		2,324,726	897,291	578,684	174,282	9,562	46,589	11,226	220,571	20,788	—	8-60	...	...	...	...
		228,649	328,649	99,708	34,611	423	7,637	4,007	42,248	4,430	—	9-43	...	...	...	...
	
TOTAL		2,553,375	1,125,930	678,392	208,893	9,985	54,226	15,233	263,119	25,218	—	8-74	40-73	31-56	—	22-51
SOUTH ARCOT.		{ Government land														
Palandrai Anicut		{ Isam land														
		{ Zemindari														
TOTAL		3,411	1,132	341	333	390	1,059	...	3,411	1,132	—	49-67	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	185	...	545	...	—	64-81	...	...	...	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAIN-FALL FOR THE YEARS 1878-79 AND 1879-80 IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS—continued.

AREA IRRIGATED.																	RAIN-FALL.														
DISTRICTS.	SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1879.										SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1879 TO MARCH 1880.					WHOLE YEAR OF 1879-80.			Percent- age of In- crease or Decrease in 1879-80.	1879-79.	1879-80.	Percent- age of In- crease or Decrease in 1879-80.									
	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Area.					Increase.	Decrease.	Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.				
				Total Area.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Increase.	Decrease.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Increase.	Decrease.														Total Area.	In comparison with 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17															
SOUTH ARCOT—continued.																															
All other works	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ Not available.	{ Acres.	194,102	...	44,165	72,465	29,754	...	266,567	...	14,411	5-12	...	...	...												
				21,919	...	1,601	8,347	...	434	30,266	...	2,035	6-30	...	...	...												
				947	...	882	80	...	7	1,027	...	889	46-40	...	...	...												
TOTAL	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ 2,293,123 146,843 ...	{ 1,200,113 99,127 ...	297,823	...	43,423	73,524	30,144	...	269,078	...	13,279	4-68	...	...	...												
				167,071	...	2,272	8,332	...	767	30,811	...	3,039	8-99	...	...	...												
				...	...	882	80	...	7	1,027	...	889	46-40	...	...	...												
TOTAL	3,134,894	2,439,966	1,299,240	219,680	...	46,577	82,136	29,370	...	301,816	...	17,207	5-39	36-88	32-44	12-04															
TANJORE.																															
Upper Anicut	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ Not available.	{ Acres.	751,139	10,607	...	46,361	46,361	...	797,500	56,968	...	7-69	...	...	...												
				103,123	6,202	...	7,175	7,175	...	110,298	13,377	...	13-80	...	...	...												
																		
Lower Anicut	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ Not available.	{ Acres.	89,975	849	...	29,283	2,056	...	119,268	2,905	...	2-49	...	...	...												
				9,278	1,269	...	2,289	91	...	11,567	1,360	...	13-32	...	...	...												
																	
All other works	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ Not available.	{ Acres.	69,702	...	2,315	6,699	6,699	...	76,401	4,384	...	6-09	...	...	...												
				55,497	...	196	423	423	...	55,920	297	...	53	...	...	...												
																	
TOTAL	{ Government land Inam land Zemindari	{ 1,169,370 463,107 ...	{ 1,010,596 265,569 ...	1,578,717	9,141	...	82,353	55,116	...	993,169	64,257	...	6-91	...	...	...												
				625,291	7,345	...	9,887	7,689	...	177,785	15,034	...	9-23														
																	
TOTAL	2,204,006	1,632,477	1,276,165	1,078,714	16,486	...	92,240	62,805	...	1,170,954	79,291	...	7-26	31-09	45-32	45-77															

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAIN FALL FOR THE YEARS 1878-79 AND 1879-80 IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS—continued.

[illegible]

Order thereon by the Madras Government.
Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

J. MULLINS, Col., R. E.,
Secy. to Govt. of Madras, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Natal.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	6	3	9	5	5	10	11	8	19	
From 2 to 10 years	24	31	45	28	20	48	50	41	91	
" 10 to 20 "	100	85	185	66	20	86	166	55	221	
" 20 to 30 "	178	81	259	267	62	329	445	143	588	
" 30 to 40 "	10	1	11	22	7	29	22	8	30	
" 40 to 50 "	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	
Above 50 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	320	141	461	396	115	511	716	256	972	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	1	8	
Western Bengal	3	...	3	13	9	22	16	9	25	
Central ditto	5	2	7	11	4	15	16	6	22	
Eastern ditto	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Behar	23	14	37	152	55	207	175	69	244	
N.-W. Provinces	227	93	320	120	21	141	347	114	461	
Ondh	31	10	41	36	5	41	67	15	82	
Central India	4	3	7	5	...	5	9	3	12	
Punjab	23	18	41	38	9	47	61	27	88	
Nepal	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	14	11	25	14	11	25	
GRAND TOTAL	320	141	461	396	115	511	716	256	972	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	72	23	95	44	13	56	116	35	151	
" Agriculturists	68	83	151	118	21	139	186	54	240	
" Artisans	16	5	21	35	9	44	51	14	65	
" Low castes	112	47	159	120	43	163	232	80	322	
Musulmans	52	33	85	79	30	109	131	63	194	
Christians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	320	141	461	396	115	511	716	256	972	

MEMO.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	...	585	193	778
2. Musulmans	...	131	63	194
3. Christians	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	716	256	972

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA TO OFFICES ORDINARILY HELD BY
MEMBERS OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE

Nos. ^{1.}
27-38.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public),—under date, Fort William, the 11th January 1881.

Read—

Notification No. 1534 (Public), dated the 22nd August 1879, publishing the Rules for the appointment of Natives of India to offices ordinarily held by members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in India.

Resolution Nos. 59—2324 to 2329 (Public), dated the 24th December 1879, regarding the nomination of certain Native gentlemen to the Civil Service.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3754A, dated the 16th August 1880, making certain suggestions with regard to the examinations to be passed by Native civilians appointed in India, and to the period to be allowed for passing such examinations.

Home Department circular Nos. 43—1538 to 1546 (Public), dated the 29th September 1880, inviting an expression of the views of the several Local Governments and Administrations in regard to the departmental examinations to be prescribed for Native civilians.

Replies to the above circular from the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg; and the Resident at Hyderabad.

RESOLUTION.

Under the Rules sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for regulating the appointment of Natives of India to offices ordinarily held by members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service, Native civilian probationers cannot, unless specially exempted by the Governor General in Council, be recommended for confirmation in the service until they have passed such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

2. In consequence of certain enquiries and suggestions from the Government of Bengal as to the nature of the examinations to which probationers should be subjected, and as to the period to be allowed for passing them, Local Governments have been consulted on these points, and the Governor General in Council, after considering their replies, is pleased to rule that Native civilian probationers, appointed under the Statutory Rules, may be confirmed in their appointments at the close of the probationary period of two years, provided that they pass within that period the departmental examination by the lower standard prescribed for covenanted civilians appointed in England. With regard to the departmental examination by the higher standard, the Government of India does not consider it necessary to fix any obligatory period within which that examination must be passed by Native civilians appointed in India; but it should be understood that no promotion or increase of pay will be attainable until the higher standard examination has been passed; and further, that the Governor General in Council reserves to himself power to dispense with the services of any Native civilian appointed under the Statutory Rules who may fail to pass by the higher standard within a reasonable time, and who, as a result of such failure, is found to be disqualified for the efficient discharge of his duties as a member of the Civil Service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Department of Finance for information, and that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPENDIX TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF NOVEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1706, 1707, 1736, 1737, 1738 AND 1739, AND 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 38, 39, 40 AND 41 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH AND 25TH DECEMBER 1880, AND 8TH JANUARY 1881.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 15, 1881.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 15, 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SHEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICT.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Great Millet (Choum, Bajra), Pennisetum, Sorghum.			Balrub Millet (Cumbou, Bajra), Pennisetum, Sorghum.			Lesser Millet, Rag, &c. (Karam, Ver- gou, Nares, Chena, Coral, Nares, Chena, Nares, &c.). Pen- nisetum, Sorghum, Horse Sorghum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.				
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	
1st Half of Novem- ber 1880.	15 13 16	1 12 12 21	5 21 11 25	4 8 0 8	7 0 10	9 14 8	6 21 8 23	12 20	4 18 1 13	8 24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5 20	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Half of Novem- ber 1880.	18 12 17	4 10 4	...	8 4 8	7 8 14	12 12 10	8 23 4 23	4 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4 20	12 8 4	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur.	19 8 15	0 12 0	...	11 0 9	12 8 0	14 8 13	8 19 8 18	0 16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 14	12 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara.	19 12 17	8 10 12	...	7 8 7	4 5 12	10 0 7	8 21 8 20	0 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 18	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda.	19 12 17	8 10 12	...	14 0 14	0 13 0	17 0 17	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 20	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha.	18 4 17	8 13 8	...	14 0 14	0 13 0	17 0 17	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 20	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat.	23 0 23	0 12 4	...	12 8 12	8 13 8	13 8 13	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore.	17 0 17	0 13 0	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor.	25 0 25	0 13 12	...	12 8 12	8 13 8	13 8 13	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 29	0 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh.	17 0 17	0 13 0	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8 18	8 11 14 23	0 25 0 11	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	
Seoni.	19 8 19	8 13 0	...	14 0 14	0 13 0	17 0 17	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 18	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla.	16 0 16	0 10 0	...	14 0 14	0 13 0	17 0 17	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul.	16 0 16	0 10 0	...	14 0 14	0 13 0	17 0 17	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara.	16 0 16	0 10 0	...	14 0 14	0 13 0	17 0 17	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad.	15 13 15	1 9 8	...	27 0 27	0 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsingpur.	23 0 23	0 13 12	...	27 0 27	0 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimr.	18 0 18	0 11 8	...	10 8 11	12 10 12	11 5 13	12 11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 100	0 100 0	0 23 0 23	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0
Raipur.	15 13 15	1 9 8	...	27 0 27	0 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur.	18 0 18	0 11 8	...	10 8 11	12 10 12	11 5 13	12 11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 100	0 100 0	0 23 0 23	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 23 0
Bilaspur.	27 0 27	0 23 0	...	27 0 27	0 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli Cantonment.	19 2 18	10 11 23	2 30 0 23 8	...	...	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8 26	13 16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Half of Decem- ber 1880.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	8 4 8	4 7 8	8 14 12	13 10 8 23	4 3 4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12 20	4 8 4 14 0	0 14 0	0 10 4 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur.	20 0 19	8 12 0	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara.	20 0 19	8 12 0	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsingpur.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	19 8 17	0 7 0
Wardha.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore.	19 12 18	12 10 8	...	11 8 11	8 11 8	11 8 11	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 17	0 7 0	...	...	...	...			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

**RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS
ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.**

Circular No. III Railway, dated Fort William, 7th January 1881.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 28—42 R.T., dated 7th October 1879;
Public Works Department letter Nos. 322—26 R.T., dated 27th November 1879.

Read also—

Docket No. 23, dated 5th January 1880, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and annexure.
Letter No. 1583, dated 23rd April 1880, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, and enclosures.
Memorandum No. 3118G., dated 1st May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, and enclosures.
Docket (without number) dated the 13th May 1880, from the Government of Madras, and enclosures.
Letter No. 1032, dated 1st June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.
Letter No. 1609, dated 28th June 1880, from the Government of Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS.—With Public Works Department letter Nos. 322—26 R.T. now read again, the rules for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways were circulated with the view of ascertaining the modifications necessary to adapt them for general adoption on all Railways in India.

Replies have now been received, and after consideration of the several suggestions offered, the rules have been revised so as to render them suitable for general adoption.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the adoption of the accompanying general rules for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on Railways in India.

Such subsidiary rules or orders as may be necessary, in addition to these general rules, for the regulation of enquiries into railway accidents, should be framed by the Local Government or Administration concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and the revised rules be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; to the Foreign

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burmah
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Beluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
The Director General of Railways.

Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore; and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution with the revised rules be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and that the papers be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GENERAL.

The following Rules are prescribed by the Governor General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on Railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction:—

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life, or serious injury to person or property; or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

2. In the case of any Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the District in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these Rules, the words "District Superintendent of Police" of the District in which the occurrence takes place shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of Railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include the Agent of a Guaranteed or other Railway Company, or other officer in charge, and the Chairman of the corporation in the case of the Calcutta Municipal Railway, and the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the case of Railways belonging to that body, and also the Chief Engineer or Engineer-in-Chief or other officer in charge of any Railway.

The officer authorized by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector;" and his address and official designation will be notified to Managers from time to time by Local Governments or Administrations or by the Government of India.

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master, or, where there is no Station Master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph when possible,—

- (a) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;
- (b) to the Railway Police Superintendent;
- (c) to the Officer in charge of the Police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred;
- (d) and to the senior Policeman present at his station.

In the case of Railways belonging to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation or to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the officer referred to in this rule as "the officer in charge of the section of the Railway" will be the Engineer in immediate charge of the line.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

- (a) without delay to the Government Inspector, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;
- (b) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within forty-eight hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and see that they are properly and carefully attended to till removed to their homes or handed over to the care of their relatives or friends.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall, if he considers it expedient, invite the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry if possible: in his unavoidable absence, an officer of Police should be present. Also, he shall communicate the conclusion at which he has arrived as the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in

Rule 4, and, if on open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager or of the officer or officers to whom the duty is delegated by him to bring to justice, wherever sufficient evidence is forthcoming, all Railway subordinates guilty of crime or of breaches of the Indian Railway Act, or of the General Rules, calculated to cause serious accident; and to request the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also, he shall request the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons who it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager and all heads of Departments shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And they shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries either personally or by deputing some responsible and intelligent officer or officers as their representatives to aid in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Sections 48 and 49 of Act IV of 1879, the Manager or officer or officers nominated by him as responsible in the locality shall instruct the Railway Police Superintendent or the senior Police Officer or Policeman present, or in the event of there being no member of the Police force present, a Railway servant, to at once arrest the offender, or when such offender is himself a Railway Officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape, pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He or they shall arrange for the attendance as long as needful at the Court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway, upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil Officer.

12. The Manager shall maintain at each Railway station, or, in the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway Officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to the Government Inspector, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing Rules, and furnish the Government Inspector with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

15. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any railway accident.

16. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these Rules on Railway Police or the Railway Police Superintendent, must be discharged by the District Police, or the District Police Superintendent, in addition to their duties as such.

17. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police shall at once advise the Local Administration, and proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police where there is one, or, where there is no such officer, an Inspector. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the nearest Magistrate in the District.

18. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police, and if the Police Officer is of opinion that sufficient grounds exist for a judicial

investigation, he will bind all parties to appear before a Magistrate on a date to be fixed by that officer. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the Police investigation prescribed by this Rule shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway and to the Magistrate of the District.

19. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and the assistance of the officers of the District Police is called for, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these Rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local Police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

20. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District or of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

- (a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry;
- (b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or
- (c) to direct investigation to be made by the Government Railway or District Police, as the case may be;
- (d) to report to the Local Government serious accidents involving considerable loss of human life or indicating defective administration.

21. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

22. The Manager or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid and of making, before the investigating authorities, any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil or Police Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

23. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

24. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will invariably be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway and to the Government Inspector.

25. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

26. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

27. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to Railway supervision, management or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

28. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government; and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

29. Magistrates, through whose jurisdiction a Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway Officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's Duties.

30. On receiving notice of a serious accident to a train arising from defects of road or works or machinery or from obstructions, or in any case on requisition from the officer charged with the enquiry, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings of the departmental or magisterial enquiry, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

31. He shall submit his report, with any notes he may desire to record, to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native Territory, as the case may be.

32. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

33. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, the Government or Administration concerned should be informed what steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th JANUARY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The weather was clear during the week, and there was no rain, with the exception of some slight showers in two of the Madras districts, in the Saharanpur district of the North-Western Provinces, and in the Hissar district of the Punjab. More rain is wanted for the unirrigated crops in several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A further fall would also be beneficial in some parts of Madras and in Northern Bundelkhand. Agricultural prospects, however, remain generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 12th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops generally thriving; harvest of paddy, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease in parts; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	Nil	
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest of paddy and <i>cholum</i> ; 1·8 feet water over anicut; ague continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	4 in one station.	Standing crops good; harvest of <i>kar</i> and paddy, yield below average; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Crops generally doing well; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	20 (average of four stations.)	Crops not damaged by floods good; harvest of paddy and dry crops yield below average.
Madura ...	...	Wet crops affected by blight in parts; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield average.
Malabar ...	...	Second crop of paddy in good condition; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	...	Standing paddy in need of rain; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Jan. 12th)		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	River at Kotri on the 7th 8 feet 5 inches, against 1 foot 10 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; measles and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 15 and 15, in Sakro 7, 14½ and 19, in Ghorabari 11, 16 and 19, in Shahbader 8, 19 and 17, in Jati 7, 18 and 20, seers per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Nil	Rabi crops in good condition; fever continues in 6 talukas; small-pox continues in Moro; weather cold; wheat, <i>jowari</i> , <i>bajri</i> , red rice and white rice 10½, 18-30, 18-30, 13 and 8½ seers per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi excellent; public health good; wheat 37 and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever dying out; <i>bajri</i> 48 and rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> mostly reaped; standing crops promising; fever in 3 talukas; <i>jowari</i> 62 and <i>nagli</i> 55 lbs.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi generally good; fever in 3 talukas; <i>bajri</i> 38½, wheat 31½ and <i>jowari</i> 50½.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° warm on 5th to 5° warm on 7th, fell to nil on 10th and again rose to 1° warm on 11th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 6th, 7th and 8th, and in defect of normal on all other days; abnormal wind northerly on 5th and 10th; nil on all other days.
Poona ...	...	Average prices of <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>jowari</i> 50 lbs; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs; crops doing well; nine deaths from cholera in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	...	<i>Bajri</i> , maximum 66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 54 in Sangamner.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> being reaped; oil-seeds damaged in most places by blight; <i>jowari</i> 66·5 and <i>bajri</i> 60·27 lbs.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat 27½, and <i>jowari</i> 81½ lbs; early crops being harvested; late crops and indigenous cotton good; exotic cotton blighted in 4 talukas; fever in 7 and cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop of rice plants healthy on coast talukas; preparing ground for second crop above Ghât; fever slight; cattle disease in 4 talukas; common rice 14; in district average 13½.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; health good; cotton-picking in progress; late crops good; <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>jowari</i> 44 lbs.
		General Remarks.—Crops generally good, but blight in Sholapur and Dharwar; public health good, except in Sind.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Jan. 12th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather cold and fair, with northerly wind; harvesting of late rice completed with very good outturn; winter crops progressing well; cattle disease reported from Mirkasari; general health good.
Dacca ...	Nil	Reaping of late rice completed; yield full average; <i>kalai</i> , mustard and other winter crops thriving; sugarcane being gathered; public health good.
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice completed, except in low lands in some places; late rice has yielded a very good outturn this year; prospects of cold-weather crops satisfactory; fever abated at Barrackpore, Satkhira, Baraset and Dum-Dum; it continues at Bussceerhat; a few cholera cases reported in Bussceerhat; health in the rest of district fair.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Winter crops doing well; fever has almost disappeared from the district.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Harvesting of late rice nearly completed; outturn above average; prospects of winter crops good; some cases of cholera and fever reported.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather cold; cutting of paddy over; sugarcane and winter crops good; public health improving; cattle-pox prevalent in places.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhāgalpur ...	Nil	Rice nearly harvested; prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects continue as before very good; rice everywhere harvested; not much sickness now complained of.
Patna ...	Nil	Rice nearly harvested, outturn good; prospects of winter crops excellent everywhere; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Winter crops promising everywhere; new rice selling in market; prices stationary; sugarcane-pressing in progress; fever abating in Tajpore sub-division.
Hazāribāgh ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops continue good, and late rain has done much good for all crops now standing on ground; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; reaping of late rice almost finished, outturn good; reaping of winter crops continues; fever and cholera again increasing.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —All prospects continue generally favourable; rice has generally yielded a very good crop; winter crops everywhere promise to be excellent; cutting and pressing of sugarcane commenced in places; public health generally improved; but in Cuttack fever and cholera again increasing; and in Pooree small-pox and cholera still prevail; small-pox also prevalent in Lohardugga.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 12th) ...	...	Everything progressing favourably; crops looking well; health of men and cattle good; supplies plentiful and cheap.
Allahabad (" ") ...	Nil	Irrigated crops looking well; fears in places of unirrigated crops drying up; sugarcane being cut; general health good; a few cases of small-pox; slight cattle disease still; prices stationary and as follows—wheat 18½, barley 27½, gram 21½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 27, <i>bajra</i> 25½ and peas 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur (" ") ...	Nil	Weather colder with west winds; winter rains needed; health fair; prices easy; wheat 22, barley 54, gram 32 and unhusked rice 43 seers.
Jhānsi (" ") ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects everywhere good, except in Pargana Moth, where about a quarter of the area requires more rain; exports exceeding imports; prices falling; health good; small-pox amongst cattle in Pargana Jhānsi; wheat 19, gram 24, <i>bajra</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Agra (" ") ...	Nil	Clouds disappeared; prospects fair; crops thriving; fever, cough and small-pox in some parganas; takavi advances are still made; wheat 17, gram 20½, barley 21½, <i>bajra</i> 19½ and <i>makka</i> 23½ seers.
Bareilly (" ") ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good; health and condition of people fair; prices steady, namely, wheat 18½, barley 25½, <i>bajra</i> 22, common rice 15 and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	...	Clear and cold; west wind; crops progressing well; health good; markets well supplied; cheapest wheat 20, barley 29, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>juar</i> 24, gram 23, <i>arhar</i> 24 seers.
Kumaun (" ") ...	Nil	Weather fine; crops excellent; cattle disease still continues but not increasing; prices the same as in last week.
Lucknow ( " " ) ...	...	Irrigated <i>rabi</i> good; mustard excellent; rain would do much good; labour in demand for irrigation; prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good; barley 28 seers.
Partabgarh (" 11th) ...	...	Prospects good; irrigation is in progress; prices of food-grain stationary; health of the people good; no Christmas rains; clouds have come and gone.
Sitapur (" 12th) ...	Nil	Wind west; rain much needed; health good; wheat 21, barley 31, <i>dhan</i> 31, <i>kodon</i> 40 seers.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	Nil	Irrigation going on; rain much wanted; prices steady.

President or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Rae Bareilly (Jan. 12th)	...	Weather clear; rain urgently wanted for unirrigated <i>rabi</i> sown on <i>bhur</i> lands on rain of 19th October and 20th November; irrigated <i>rabi</i> promises to be a splendid crop; labour in demand for watering; works not wanted yet; recourse to tree fodder increasing; prices falling, except of <i>karbi</i> ; wheat and gram 19 to 20, <i>moth</i> 21½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, <i>juar</i> 23½, barley 24½, <i>dhan</i> 25, <i>makai</i> 27, <i>kodon</i> 34 seers.
Aligarh (" ")	Nil	Weather very cold; crops healthy; health good; wheat 19, barley 23, <i>bejhar</i> 22, gram 19 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore (" ")	Nil	Sowings completed; crops on dry land withering away for want of rain; people migrating from Ghatampur and Bhognipur in search of work; health good; fodder scarce; wheat 20, barley 27, <i>bajra</i> 25, and <i>juar</i> 30 seers.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	Irrigated crops promise well, especially in Terai; for dry crops rain needed; sugarcane very good; wheat 18½, barley 23½, <i>bajra</i> 30½, gram 20½, <i>juar</i> 21½, <i>makkai</i> 22½ and <i>bejhar</i> 23½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good; prices of some grains show a tendency to fall; wheat 19½, barley 20½, and <i>bajra</i> 32½ seers.
Saharanpur (" ")	Slight rain	Prospects excellent; wheat 10½, gram 18½, barley 27½, rice 11½, <i>juar</i> 25½, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>urd</i> 24½, <i>makkai</i> 25½ and <i>bejhar</i> 23½ seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week, except slight rain in Saharanpur; more rain is wanted for the unirrigated crops which are withering up in places; irrigated <i>rabi</i> promises well; markets continue well supplied; prices have fallen slightly in Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Cawnpore, Moradabad and Jhānsi, elsewhere stationary; labour is still in demand and works are not yet required; people are emigrating from parts of Cawnpore in search of work; health good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Allahabad and small-pox and fever in Agra; cattle disease continues in Kumaun and in part of Jhānsi and Allahabad.
Punjab—(Jan. 11th)		
Delhi	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices falling.
Hissar	Slight rain	Harvest prospects fair; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops improved by recent rain; health fair.
Jullundur	Nil	Crops satisfactory; prices steady; health good.
Siātkot	...	Crops fair; prices steady; health good.
Lahore	Nil	Crops fair; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore	Nil	Crops good; prices falling.
Rāwalpindi	Nil	Prospects good; prices steady.
Mooltan	Nil	Crops promising; health good; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	Nil	Crops thriving; health good.
Peshāwar	Nil	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects throughout the Province are good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 12th)		
Nāgpur	...	Clear and fine; <i>kharif</i> harvest completed; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	...	Cloudy at times and warmer; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; public health good; wheat 22½ and rice 15½ seers.
Saugor (Jan. 12th)	...	Cold, cloudy at times; <i>kharif</i> and cotton outturn fair, <i>rabi</i> in excellent condition, <i>jowar</i> 40 and wheat 23 seers.
Seoni	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> thriving; prospects good.
Hoshangabad	...	Cloudy; <i>tillies</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; wheat 17, rice 10, and <i>jowari</i> 32 seers.
Raipore (Jan. 9th)	...	Close; <i>rabi</i> doing well, but linseed somewhat injured by insects; no epidemic; rice 29 and wheat 38 seers.
Sambalpur (" 6th)	...	Cloudy and warm; sugarcane being cut and pressed; health good; rice 12 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy in most districts, with slight rain in several; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crop continue favourable; health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Jan. 8th)		
Akyab	...	Public health good; cattle disease very slight; crops fair; reaping nearly completed.
Rangoon	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein	...	Some small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good; reaping proceeding; weather seasonable.
Prome	...	Public health fair; crops gathered.
Amherst	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good; crops gathered.
Toungoo	...	Public health good; crop prospects fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —A little cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good; harvest nearly over.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Jan. 12th)		
Gauhati ...	Nil	Reaping of <i>sali</i> nearly finished; public health good.
Sylhet (Jan. 12th) ...	Nil	Reaping of <i>aman</i> and <i>sali</i> crops nearly finished; cholera prevalent in some parts of the district.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather cooler; reaping of <i>sali</i> and <i>asra</i> crops finished; common rice 22½ seers; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; <i>sali dhan</i> nearly all gathered; other crops doing well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 12th)		
Bangalore ...	Nil	Standing crops in good condition; reaping of crops continues; coffee crops in Coorg very small; prospects favourable; health good; cattle disease abated; prices fallen in parts.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...		
Berar and Hyderabad— (Jan. 12th)		
Amrāoti ...	...	Crops progressing favourably; wheat 17 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers.
Akola ...	...	Prospects good; <i>khari</i> crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Tabi</i> sowings continue; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; general health good; prices—coarse rice 9½, wheat 13, <i>bajra</i> 22, yellow <i>jowari</i> 26 and <i>sur</i> 22 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 12th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good in Malwa.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects unsatisfactory; rates stationary; health good; weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	No report received.
Goona ...	...	Prospects good; health good.
Bhopal ...	...	Prospects good; health good.
Agar ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; prospects good in south and middle, but bad in north Bundelkhand.
Mānpur ...	...	Crops excellent.
Rajputana—(Jan. 12th)		
Abu ...	...	Cold and frosty.
Sirohee (Jan. 9th) ...	...	Tanks fair; wells good; healthy; crops good; again much colder.
Marwar (" 7th) ...	...	Three months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops thriving; cold intense; prices stationary.
Meywar (Dec. 31st) ...	...	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good; seasonable.
Jhallawar (Jan. 6th) ...	...	Weather fresh; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 12) ...	...	Seasonable; prospects good.
Jaypore (" ")	Prospects favourable; small-pox abating.
Ulwur (" 11th)	Prospects favourable; prices steady.

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SUPPLEMENT TO.
The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		6th Dec. 1879.	4th Dec. 1880.	to 6th Dec. 1879.	to 4th Dec. 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 13 days of Dec. 1880.	East Indian ...	9,02,796	10,57,250	3,95,56,336	3,88,81,792	...	6,74,544
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Eastern Bengal ...	1,03,054	77,227	37,47,049	41,61,120	4,14,071	...
Last 13 days of Dec. 1880.	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	68,401	95,243	40,49,086	40,36,875	...	12,211
25th Dec. 1880.	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,94,109	2,33,200	1,00,78,962	1,14,47,673	13,68,691	...
11th ditto ...	Malwa ...	1,20,097	97,792	60,44,337	59,57,146	...	8,87,191
25th ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,863	36,282	30,91,747	32,78,019	1,86,272	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,84,413	6,33,607	2,35,76,404	2,25,28,710	...	10,47,694
1st Jan. 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,19,795	1,56,791	65,64,142	74,89,106	9,24,964	...
	TOTAL ...	20,53,527	23,87,392	9,67,08,083	9,74,80,441	7,72,358	...
	State.						
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,204	2,072	1,23,666	1,30,746	7,080	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,752	913	85,286	65,043	...	20,253
25th Dec. 1880	Rajputana ...	74,857	87,750	33,11,570	33,96,770	85,200	...
25th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Nemuch ...	23,754	31,057	10,31,230	12,02,718	2,31,479	...
20th Nov. 1880	Khasi ...	387	(a) ...	34,389	(b) 27,747	...	6,642
20th ditto ...	Assam ...	1,091	(a) ...	65,036	(c) 52,927	...	12,109
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Wardha Coal ...	3,702	2,703	2,32,140	1,78,969	...	53,471
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,192	11,192	6,44,260	6,50,252	5,972	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,333	12,885	4,11,777	4,04,747	82,970	...
4th Dec. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	41,621	64,237	16,64,967	26,83,227	10,03,360	...
25th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,581	21,546	9,00,771	12,54,392	3,53,621	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Northern Bengal ...	37,772	37,035	12,07,279	14,56,284	2,49,005	...
25th Dec. 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,796	2,207	91,733	1,13,499	21,766	...
25th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,876	...	70,208	70,208	...
25th ditto ...	Dhond and Mahmud ...	8,734	9,341	4,08,024	6,31,656	2,23,632	...
25th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	62,250	1,14,068	27,94,440	(d) 61,38,348	33,43,908	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Patna-Gya ...	9,374	7,790	(e) 2,01,657	4,43,535	2,41,878	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,271	2,821	1,18,262	1,22,508	4,246	...
25th Dec. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	4,619	10,317	(g) 13,413	5,86,843	5,73,430	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	3,123	...	(f) 97,591	87,591	...
	TOTAL ...	3,15,290	4,23,023	1,33,60,744	1,48,53,030	61,92,282	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,68,817	28,10,415	11,00,68,831	11,73,33,471	72,64,640	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	5,43,66,517	5,79,71,400	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	5,57,02,314	5,93,62,071	36,59,757	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June, and from 15th to 20th November 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 20th November 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 21st April to 6th December 1879.
(f) Total receipts from 9th April to 4th December 1880.
(g) Total receipts from 15th November to 6th December 1879.

No. XLIX of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		15th Dec. 1879.	11th Dec. 1880.	to 15th Dec. 1879.	to 11th Dec. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 13 days of Dec. 1880.	East Indian ...	8,91,724	10,55,561	4,04,48,060	3,99,67,853	...	4,80,707
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,610	73,284	88,30,659	42,34,104	4,03,745	...
Last 13 days of Dec. 1880	Oudh and Rohilkhand	75,418	69,349	41,24,504	41,26,224	1,720	...
25th Dec. 1880	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,54,560	2,19,200	1,03,33,542	1,16,66,873	13,33,331	...
11th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,327	1,01,521	61,64,664	57,58,667	...	4,05,997
25th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,165	59,122	31,52,912	33,37,141	1,84,229	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,58,050	6,42,157	2,40,34,454	2,31,70,967	...	8,63,587
1st Jan. 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,32,102	1,57,555	66,96,244	76,46,661	9,50,417	...
	TOTAL ...	20,76,956	24,27,749	9,87,85,039	9,99,08,190	11,23,151	...
	<i>State.</i>						
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,974	2,939	1,25,640	1,33,685	8,045	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,852	1,211	87,148	66,254	...	20,894
25th Dec. 1880	Rajputana ...	72,377	82,011	33,83,947	34,78,781	94,834	...
25th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Nepan ...	27,553	34,299	10,58,792	12,97,017	2,38,225	...
20th Nov. 1880	Khamgaon ...	386	(a)...	84,775	(b) 27,747	...	7,028
20th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,105	(a) ...	66,141	(c) 52,927	...	13,214
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880...	Wardha Coal ...	3,590	3,965	2,36,030	1,29,934	...	63,096
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,019	10,165	6,57,299	6,60,417	3,118	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,236	12,329	4,22,013	5,07,076	85,063	...
4th Dec. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	42,127	(a)...	17,26,994	(d) 26,88,227	9,61,233	...
25th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,756	18,989	9,15,527	12,73,391	3,57,864	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880 ...	Northern Bengal ...	34,123	36,950	12,41,411	14,93,234	2,51,823	...
25th Dec. 1880	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	1,523	2,115	93,256	1,15,614	22,358	...
25th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	1,596	...	71,804	71,804	...
25th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad... ..	8,294	9,487	4,16,918	6,41,143	2,24,225	...
25th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	94,030	1,63,088	23,88,479	(e) 63,01,436	34,12,957	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880...	Patna-Gya ...	8,331	7,699	(f) 2,09,988	4,51,254	2,41,266	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,198	3,491	1,20,460	1,23,999	3,539	...
25th Dec. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	6,734	12,441	(g) 20,147	5,99,294	5,79,137	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	2,893	...	(h) 90,484	90,484	...
	TOTAL ...	3,44,217	4,05,668	1,37,04,965	2,02,58,698	65,53,733	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,21,173	28,33,417	11,24,90,004	12,01,66,888	76,76,884	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,55,77,104	5,93,88,109	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,69,12,900	6,07,78,779	38,65,879	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and 15th to 30th November 1880.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th November 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 4th December 1880.

(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 15th November 1879.

(g) Total receipts from 15th November to 13th December 1879.

(h) Total receipts from 6th April to 11th December 1880.

No. L of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		20th Dec. 1879.	18th Dec. 1880.	to 20th Dec. 1879.	to 18th Dec. 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 13 days of Dec. 1880.	<i>Guaranteed.</i> East Indian ...	8,87,806	9,88,979	4,13,35,989	4,09,66,332	...	3,79,557
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Eastern Bengal ...	83,408	72,655	89,14,067	43,07,059	3,92,992	...
Last 13 days of Dec. 1880.	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	73,225	1,01,559	41,97,729	42,27,783	30,054	...
25th Dec. 1880	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,88,967	2,84,200	1,05,72,509	1,19,51,073	13,78,564	...
11th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,33,043	(a)...	62,97,707	57,58,667	...	5,39,040
25th ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,487	74,407	32,15,399	34,11,548	1,96,149	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,77,471	6,10,977	2,45,11,925	2,37,82,844	...	7,29,081
1st Jan. 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,36,867	1,62,900	66,83,111	79,09,461	9,76,350	...
	TOTAL ...	20,93,297	22,95,577	10,08,78,396	10,22,04,767	13,26,431	...
	<i>State.</i>						
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,000	2,006	1,27,640	1,35,691	8,051	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,714	1,023	88,962	67,282	...	21,580
25th Dec. 1880	Rajputana ...	77,061	73,618	34,61,028	35,52,399	91,371	...
25th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	35,884	37,380	10,94,676	13,34,327	2,39,721	...
20th Nov. 1880	Khauguan ...	441	(a)...	35,216	(b)27,747	...	7,469
20th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,375	(a)...	67,516	(c)52,927	...	14,589
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Wardha Coal ...	3,235	2,752	2,39,255	1,85,686	...	53,569
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	19,319	11,498	6,78,618	6,71,915	...	4,703
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	11,800	13,408	4,33,813	5,20,484	86,671	...
4th Dec. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	52,531	(a)...	17,79,525	(d)26,88,227	9,08,702	...
25th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,585	17,266	9,29,112	12,90,647	3,61,535	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Northern Bengal ...	43,529	33,320	12,84,940	15,36,554	2,41,614	...
25th Dec. 1880	Shudia (Northern Sec.) ...	2,264	2,354	95,520	1,17,868	22,348	...
25th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,468	...	73,272	73,272	...
25th ditto ...	Dhond and Mahmud ...	14,901	15,909	4,31,919	6,57,052	2,25,233	...
25th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	77,782	1,05,896	29,66,261	(e)64,07,332	34,41,071	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Patna-Gya ...	6,619	7,359	(f)2,16,805	4,58,613	2,42,006	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,899	3,429	1,22,359	1,29,428	7,069	...
25th Dec. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	7,714	15,182	(g)27,861	6,14,466	5,86,605	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1880.	Nagpore & Chhattingarh ...	...	3,115	...	(h)93,599	93,599	...
Ditto ...	Cawnpore Furrakabad ...	...	(k)325	...	325	325	...
	TOTAL ...	3,73,663	3,47,213	1,40,78,028	2,06,05,911	65,27,283	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,66,960	26,42,790	11,49,56,964	12,28,10,678	78,53,714	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,68,10,584	6,07,10,004	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,81,46,380	6,21,00,674	39,54,234	...

- (a) Return not received.
 (b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 15th to 20th November 1880.
 (c) Total receipts from 1st January to 20th November 1880.
 (d) Total receipts from 1st January to 4th December 1880.
 (e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
 (f) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th December 1880.
 (g) Total receipts from 15th November to 20th December 1880.
 (h) Total receipts from 6th April to 14th December 1880.
 (k) The line was opened for traffic on the 14th December 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF NOVEMBER AND 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1704, 1705, 1736, 1737, 32, 33, 40 AND 41 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH AND 25TH DECEMBER 1880, AND 8TH JANUARY 1881.

[illegible]

[illegible]

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first nine months of the official year 1880-81, and of the nine preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	BOMBAY.										SINDH.				MADRAS.				BARRISTER BUREAU.				TOTAL BARRISTER INDIA.				YEAR.										
	On Imports of Liquors.				On other Imports.				On Exports.		Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.		On other Imports.		On Exports.		Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.		On other Imports.		On Exports.			Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.		On other Imports.		On Exports.		Total Revenue.	
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.		On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.
1871-72.	7,65	53,80	16,59	68,03	8,00	33,67	2,10	43,77	2,66	8,93	9,88	21,51	1,17	3,16	13,78	17,11	17,41	1,03,67	1,30,00	63,78	1,63,58	1871-72.															
1872-73.	8,06	33,56	18,12	78,75	8,93	31,53	2,56	36,96	2,99	8,66	7,96	19,33	2,19	3,54	22,31	23,04	18,89	97,33	1,16,41	62,60	1,69,01	1872-73.															
1873-74.	7,79	51,94	14,08	73,81	4,51	24,03	2,64	41,18	2,70	10,34	9,67	23,51	2,39	3,46	16,41	22,36	18,35	1,00,14	1,19,43	63,80	1,63,23	1873-74.															
1874-75.	8,55	53,60	11,14	76,67	4,57	24,96	3,01	43,97	2,71	10,17	9,64	23,53	2,93	4,10	11,33	19,34	20,31	1,09,67	1,39,68	56,11	1,65,89	1874-75.															
1875-76.	9,37	57,46	11,65	78,47	4,86	20,46	3,77	39,27	3,15	10,41	8,60	23,16	2,67	3,67	19,36	24,60	21,31	1,02,67	1,34,18	44,39	1,67,57	1875-76.															
1876-77.	9,65	46,49	10,80	70,07	6,10	37,36	3,3	36,37	4,11	9,06	5,63	19,80	2,14	3,30	13,69	20,33	24,24	84,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77.															
1877-78.	10,71	50,44	12,04	63,19	6,31	34,56	7,7	43,03	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,13	3,63	4,60	10,17	16,39	29,19	1,07,37	1,33,40	25,94	1,59,30	1877-78.															
1878-79.	9,88	46,73	11,63	71,03	6,36	33,36	1,64	41,03	4,03	6,51	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	26,33	29,33	86,30	1,21,63	23,07	1,53,70	1878-79.															
1879-80.	9,04	46,91	7,66	63,63	7,04	28,76	1,46	37,26	3,90	6,53	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	16,00	27,96	27,46	88,06	1,15,60	23,61	1,46,11	1879-80.															
1880-81.	9,73	46,63	9,37	64,63	6,37	41,00	1,70	46,07	3,92	7,90	5,56	17,77	3,60	5,94	21,69	31,33	29,91	1,01,41	1,30,33	38,99	1,67,31	1880-81.															

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 19th January 1881.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
		WEST.								EAST.									
		VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA BURE.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMPUH.	
		No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
not received . . .		1,519	9,490 13	91	452 9	107	601 2	4,630	17,381 4	14,101	2	710	2,233 6	60	300 1	183	360 6	1,180	2,279 6
received . . .		1,138	7,864 5	123	435 14	155	383 13	3,803	16,675 10	15	37 11	734	2,448 14	56	150 11	93	167 11	2,048	2,744 13
TOTAL . . .		2,657	17,354 3	214	888 7	262	984 15	8,433	33,856 14	29,136	13	1,444	4,082 4	116	308 12	276	417 1	3,228	5,024 3
TRANSIT.																			
from East to West—																			
{ Via Madras . . .		90	497 4	6	33 12	15	38 4	3,604	16,367 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,753	16,773 7
{ Via Rangoon . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Via Lalingha . . .		...	...	1	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Via Paumpuh . . .		48	100 6	1	2 12	1	20 10	402	1,393 5	...	...	64	166 11	...	...	...	...	1	3 13
from West to East—																			
{ Via Madras . . .		405	1,736 0	71	337 9	5	12 6	3,287	14,097 6	10	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,778	17,101 3
{ Via Rangoon . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Via Lalingha . . .		...	...	1	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
from West to West—																			
{ Via Bombay and Karachi . . .		...	...	2	6 0	2	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11 4
{ Via Karachi and Bombay . . .		...	...	3	19 2	1	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	31 6
from East to East.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .		551	2,300 10	88	408 1	24	75 12	7,293	32,657 14	10	28 14	44	108 11	...	...	...	...	8,007	35,603 14
GRAND TOTAL . . .																		24,646	99,631 4

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1880.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	1,138	1,519	2,657	21.80	23.93	22.07
" Turkey	123	91	214	2.36	1.43	1.85
Persian Gulf via Karachi	155	107	262	2.97	1.69	2.27
RED SEA Via Suez	3,803	4,630	8,433	72.87	72.95	72.91
TOTAL	5,219	6,347	11,566	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION AND THE CODIFYING BILLS.

No. 121 (Legislative), dated the 5th December, 1879.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with Your Lordship's despatch No. 20 (Legislative), dated 24th July last, we have the honour to forward, in accordance with the request contained in paragraph 7 of your despatch* No. 46 (Legislative), dated 5th September, 1878, a copy of the Report of the Indian Law Commission, dated 15th November, 1879, with the Bills noted in the margin, as revised by the Commission, annexed thereto.

The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

sion, annexed thereto.

2. We propose, in the event of nothing to the contrary being heard from Your Lordship by telegram, to publish† the Report and the Bills accompanying it in a month from the date of this despatch.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)	A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
"	A. CLARKE.
"	E. B. JOHNSON.
"	W. STOKES.
"	A. R. THOMPSON.

No. 37 (Legislative), dated 7th October, 1880.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Excellency's predecessor in Council, No. 121, dated 5th December, 1879, enclosing the Report of the Law Commission appointed by your Government on the 11th February, 1879.

2. The Report has been considered by me in Council. In reply, I request that you will express to the Commission my sense of the zeal and ability with which they have examined the important subjects referred to them, involving the consideration not only of the provisions of the six Bills which were laid before them, but also of the principles upon which Indian codification ought to be conducted.

3. Reserving my opinion upon the abstract reasoning with respect to the principles on which codification should be conducted, to be found in the commencing paragraphs of the Report, I will confine myself to the practical measures which are subsequently recommended. These are the laws relating respectively to Negotiable Instruments, to the subject dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill, to Trusts, to Alluvion, to Easements, and to Master and Servant.

4. I am of opinion that in the case of the Bills relating to Negotiable Instruments, Transfer of Property and Alluvion, which have already been introduced into the Legislative Council and referred to Select Committees, the Report of the Law Commissioners should be communicated to the several Committees, which might then proceed to report upon the measures in the usual course. As to the remainder of the drafts, which have not yet been introduced into the Legislature, I shall not object, if you so decide, to their introduction, in order that the Select Committees to which they will in ordinary course be referred may, with the Commissioners' Report before them, proceed to report upon the Bills.

I also request that all the Bills referred to in this despatch as settled by the Committees may be re-translated and re-circulated in India, and be submitted to me with the Reports of the Committees, before any further steps are taken regarding them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* See Supplement to the Gazette of India, February 15th, 1879.

† See Supplement to the Gazette of India, January 17th, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th JANUARY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in some districts of the Madras Presidency and British Burma, in the Mercara taluk in Coorg and in the Harowtee State and the Ajmere district in Rajputana. A little more rain would do good in a few parts of Bengal, and it is still needed, in places, for the unirrigated crops in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Agricultural prospects continue to be generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 19th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Crops generally thriving; harvest of paddy and <i>cholum</i> , outturn about average; fever and cattle disease in parts; pasturo and water ample.
Ganjam ...	...	Harvest of <i>cholum</i> in one taluk, yield poor.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy progressing; 1·4 feet water over anicut; ague continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·97 (average of eight stations).	Crops generally good; harvest of paddy, yield below average; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Crops generally doing well; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	1·45 (average of ten stations).	Crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn average.
Madura ...	·10 (in one station).	Harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield average; wet crops affected by blight in parts.
Malabar ...	·06 (average of two stations).	Harvest of second crop of paddy, yield above average; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	...	Standing paddy in need of rain; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 19th)		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	River at Kotri on 14th, 2 feet 11 inches, against 1 foot 10 inches on same date last year; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Manjhand 9½, 15 and 17 seers per rupee; small-pox in 1 and measles in 3 talukas; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in 2 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops looking well.
Hydrabad ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; fever continues in 7 talukas; weather mild.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> excellent; public health good; wheat 37 and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton and sugarcane in thriving condition; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 48 and common rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops healthy; fever in 4 talukas; <i>jowari</i> 53 and <i>nagli</i> 56 lbs.
Nasik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> generally good; fever in 5 talukas; <i>bajri</i> 38½, wheat 31½, and <i>jowari</i> 60½.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature rose from 2° warm on 12th to 5° warm on 14th and 15th, fell to 2° warm on 17th and again rose to 3° warm on 18th; vapour in air in excess of normal from 12th to 16th and in defect of normal on 17th and 18th; abnormal wind south-east.
Poona ...	...	Average prices of <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>jowari</i> 51 lbs.; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; crops doing well; seven deaths from cholera in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops fair; harvesting commenced in Nagar and Shrigonda; ague in Karjat; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Parner; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 64 in Kopergaon.
Shetapore ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> being reaped; oil seeds damaged in most places; <i>jowari</i> 69 and <i>bajri</i> 63½ lbs.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat 29 and <i>jowari</i> 84½ lbs.; early crops being harvested; late crops and indigenous cotton good; exotic cotton blighted in 5 talukas; fever in 7, and cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop healthy; harvesting of sugarcane on coast; second crop operations continue above Ghât; cattle disease in 5 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14, in district, average 14½ seers.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather warm; health good; late crops good; <i>bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects continue good; prices slightly falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Jan. 10th)		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather reasonable; cold-weather crops doing well; cattle disease not abated; general health good.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Winter crops progressing; sugarcane being gathoped; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of late rice nearly finished, outturn everywhere very good; prospects of winter crops good; fever continues at Barrimpore, but abated at Baraset; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrimpore, Baraset and Barnackpore; health fair in other places.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of late rice over; winter crops doing well; ordinary fever prevails in some of the Sudder thannas; cases of cholera reported from Jungypore.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of late rice not yet finished; prospects of winter crops good; spring rice being sown; a little fever still reported.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice nearly harvested, outturn good; winter crops doing well, a little rain would benefit them; fever prevalent in Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhāgalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of winter crops favourable; rice almost all harvested, except in Banka sub-division, where one-quarter still remains to be cut; a few cases of small-pox reported from Banka and elsewhere; a little rain would be beneficial.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects in all respects good; public health fair.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice nearly harvested, outturn good; prospects of winter crops continue good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Winter crops promising everywhere; sugarcane-pressing in progress; fever abating in Tajpore sub-division; general health good.
Hazāribāgh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather reasonable; standing crops progressing favourably; food-grains cheap; health of district good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; harvesting of winter crops continues; cholera, small-pox and fever reported.
General Remarks. —General prospects continue favourable; rice harvest has generally yielded a very good crop; winter crops also everywhere promise well, but a little rain is wanted in places; mustard and tobacco not good in some parts of Cooch Behar; some mustard spoilt by insects in Begusarai sub-division of Monghyr; cutting and pressing of sugarcane in progress; fever diminishing; in Nuddea and Jessore public health greatly improved; cattle disease still reported from Chittagong.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 10th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Everything is going on well; crops flourishing; health good; supplies plentiful; prices moderate.
Allahabad (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Unirrigable crops drying up; small-pox has broken out in Allahabad; slight cattle disease; markets well supplied; wheat 18½, barley 27½, gram 21½, coarse cleaned rice 16½, unhusked rice 24½, bajra 24 and peas 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; winter rains needed; rabi crops thriving in south; stunted in north of district; health fair; small-pox in some circles; prices falling; wheat 23, barley 51, gram 33, unhusked rice 43 seers.
Jhānsi ( " " ) ...	...	Prospects generally good; a quarter of the rabi area in pargana Moth will suffer, if there are no winter rains; supplies sufficient; price of food-grains fluctuating; gram 25, wheat 19, bajra 25; health good; small-pox amongst cattle in pargana Jhānsi still continues.
Agra (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Irrigation is going on; crops thriving; prospects fair; takavi advances to a small extent being made; fever, cough and small-pox continue in some parganas; wheat 18, gram 21, barley 23, bajra 21½, makka 25 seers.
Bareilly (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sky cloudless and weather clear and cold; rabi doing well; health and condition of people fair; wheat 19, barley 26½, bajra 22½, common rice 15, gram 19½ seers per rupee.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	...	Weather cold and clear; crops progressing; health good; wheat 20, barley 29, bajra 23, jwar 25, gram 23, rice 14 seers per rupee.
Lucknow ( " " ) ...	...	Rain wanted, as there is fear of crops on unirrigated lands drying up; crops on irrigated lands doing well; weather reasonable; health good; barley 27 seers.
Partabgarh (" 10th) ...	...	Prospects good; irrigation in progress; prices of food-grain stationary; nights are frosty, but hitherto no harm has happened in consequence; health of the people good.
Sitapur (" 10th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Wind west; arhar has suffered from frost; rain needed; health good; wheat 21, barley 31, dhan 31, kodon 40 seers; rabi prospects fair.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Irrigation going on; prospects good; prices steady.
Rae Bareilly (" 18th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Unirrigated rabi withering; labour still in demand; fodder very scarce and dear; wheat and gram 19 to 20 seers, bajra 21½, moth 22, jwar 22½, barley 24, makai 27½, dhan 29 seers.
Aligarh (" 10th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; crops healthy; health good; rain still wanted; wheat 19, barley 24, bejhar 23, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Almora ( " " ) ...	...	Weather fine; cattle disease continues; public health and prospects good; rice 11, wheat 13, millet 18 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Cawnpore (Jan. 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated land thriving, on dry land withering; markets well supplied; health good; prices stationary; wheat 20, barley 27, <i>bajra</i> 25, <i>juar</i> 30 seers.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	Rain wanted for unirrigated crops, others promise fairly; <i>arhar</i> slightly damaged by frost; wheat 19½, barley 25½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, gram 20½, <i>juar</i> 21½, <i>bejhar</i> 24½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good; health reports good; variation in prices unimportant.
Sahāranpur (" ")	...	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; wheat 18, gram 18½, barley 28, rice 11, <i>juar</i> 26, <i>bajra</i> 24 and 25, <i>makkai</i> 25, <i>bejhar</i> 24 seers.
Punjab—(Jan. 18th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Hissar ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	Crops fair; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	...	Crops good; prices steady.
Siālkot ...	...	Crops promising; prices steady; health good.
Rāwalpindi ...	...	Crops good on irrigated lands; prices steady; health good.
Peshāwar ...	...	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops thriving; health good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 19th)		
Nāgpur ...	...	Clear and cloudy at intervals; <i>rabi</i> doing well, and an excellent harvest is anticipated if weather keeps fine; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; public health good; wheat 22 and rice 14-10 seers.
Saugor (Jan. 19th) ...	...	Seasonable; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; slight damage by frost to low land crops; public health good; <i>jowar</i> 27 and wheat 23 seers.
Seoni ...	...	Cold; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; cotton-picking continues; prices low.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Clear; cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> doing well; linseed being harvested; rice 10, wheat 17, and <i>jowar</i> 32 seers.
Raipore (Jan. 15th) ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; linseed injured in some places; no epidemic; rice 31 and wheat 37 seers.
Sambalpur (" 13th) ...	...	Clear and cold, but cloudy for the last two or three days; sugarcane being cut and pressed; health good; rice 42 seers.
British Burma—(Jan. 15th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; reaping completed; no cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox; otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	02	Slight cholera and small-pox; otherwise public health good; reaping going on; weather variable, for most part cloudy.
Prome ...	04; heavy rain in eastern part of district.	Public health fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good; a few cases of sporadic cholera in Moulmein.
Toungoo ...	15	Public health good; prospects of crops fair.
Assam—(Jan. 19th)		
Cauhati ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of <i>sali</i> finished; outturn good; land ploughing for <i>aus</i> cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet ...	<i>Nil</i>	Paddy harvest over; a good harvest; <i>bura</i> paddy being transplanted; some cholera reported.
Caohar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; average outturn of <i>sali</i> and <i>asra</i> crops about one-fourth less than last year, owing to storm on 12th December last; winter crops doing well; common rice 26½ seers; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; <i>sali</i> gathered; other crops good; district healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 19th)		
Bangalore ...	...	{ Standing crops in good condition; reaping of dry crops continues prospects good; fever prevalent, as also murrain among cattle; prices fallen in parts; coffee crop in Coorg very small; rice crop poor.
Mysore ...	...
Mercara ...	14	
Berar and Hyderabad— (Jan. 19th)		
Amrāoti ...	...	Rabi crops in good condition; wheat 17 and jowari 26 seers. Prospects of rabi crops good. Tapi sowings continue; rabi being reaped; general health good; prices—coarse rice 10½, wheat 14, white jowari 20, yellow jowari 27, and tur 28 seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...	...
Hyderabad ...	...
Central India States— (Jan. 19th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good. Weather unseasonable; prospects unsatisfactory; health good; wheat 15, gram 20, bajra 18 and jowar 20 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good. Sky occasionally cloudy; general public health good.
Neemuch ...	...
Goona ...	...	Crops good; health good; wheat 18½ seers. Weather clear; prospects and health good.
Bhopal ...	...
Agar ...	...	Weather fair; health and agricultural prospects good. Health fair; rabi prospects bad in North Bundelkhand, but fair or good in other parts.
Nowgong ...	...
Mānpur ...	...	Weather cold; crops excellent.
Rajputana—(Jan. 19th)		
Abu ...	...	Cloudy during week, but now clear; cold moderate. Report not received.
Sirohee ...	...
Marwar (Jan. 14th)	...	Two months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; prospects excellent; cold severe; prices falling. Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Harowtee (" 15th)	06 at Shah-pura and 02 at Deoli during previous week.	
Jhallawar (" 13th)	...	Health and prospects good. Crops flourishing; health good.
Ajmere (" 19th)	08	
Jeypore (" ")	...	Prospects everywhere favourable; small-pox much abated; prices firm. Prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwur (" 18th)	...	

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 14th January, 1881.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., Senior Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., U.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble G. F. Mewburn.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said the Select Committee had made only one slight verbal amendment. Another change—MR. STOKES could not call it an amendment—had been suggested by an eminent banking authority: in deference to him the passing of the Bill had been postponed; but on consideration he wisely withdrew the suggestion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.
The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT
BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, be taken into consideration. He said that the object of the Bill had been fully explained at the time when it was introduced, and that the amendments which had been made had received sufficient notice in the report submitted by the Select Committee. They were mostly of no great importance, and were intended to remedy recognized defects and omissions in the Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces—defects and omissions which had come to light in the working of the Act during the last seven years. He should pass over in silence, therefore, most of these amendments, which had nearly all originated with the officers to whom the administration of the law was entrusted and had received the approval of the Local Government; unless explanation or further information in respect of any of them should be required of him. There were one or two matters, however, contained in the Bill which it did not seem desirable to pass over without more particular notice. The first of these was the alteration which had been made in section 23 of the Rent Act. The intention of that section had originally been to enable the Local Government, whenever it thought fit to suspend or remit the revenue due from landholders, to compel them at the same

time to extend the indulgence to their tenants by suspending or remitting the rent due from them. That this had been the real intention of the section was abundantly evident from the speeches made by Mr. Inglis and Sir William Muir at the time when the Act was passed. Before that section became law, there had been no certainty that the tenants would receive any benefit whatever from the relief which the Government might be willing to concede in cases of calamity, and that the landlord, after he had been excused from the payment of revenue might not, if he chose, exact rent to the uttermost farthing from the cultivators who held under him. No argument, Mr. COLVIN conceived, was required to shew that this state of affairs required a remedy. Unfortunately, by an oversight in the wording of section 23, instead of applying a remedy to this recognized evil, something more had been done, and the power of demanding a remission or suspension of rent had been placed in the hands of the tenants. As the law now stood, any tenant who could prove that he had lost more than half his crop, however small that crop might be, could apply for the benefit of the section, and it was declared that he should then be entitled to the remission or suspension of his rent, and that the landlord should be similarly entitled to a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue. Any tenant, therefore, however insignificant his tenure might be, might set the section in motion, and if he proved his loss, was able to compel the Government to remit revenue. This result was objectionable on all grounds. It deprived the Government of control over the revenue, with which it never could properly part. It was also at variance with the principle of the thirty years' settlement, which took no account of petty gains and losses, but dealt with the village, or *malhal*, as the unit of landed property, and left all variations of profit in particular years out of consideration. Besides this, it was impossible to give effect to section 23 in years of general calamity. If, for instance, the crops had suffered in a single village or *pargana*, as they did over whole districts in the autumn of 1877, no one who had had experience of the working of section 23 could doubt that the cultivators would have been entitled to relief and would have taken action under it. The Government could not, however, in such cases of general calamity, undertake the minute field-to-field enquiry which section 23 and the rules framed under it required, because the cost of such an enquiry would simply be ruinous; and therefore, when applications for relief were most numerous and made on the best grounds, it was found in practice that the section must be set aside. Briefly, it might be said that the object of section 23 had been to ensure to individual cultivators the benefit of all remissions that might be made. Its practical effect had been to make the Government responsible for every calamity of season which might befall any tenant in the country. The Committee, therefore, in view of these arguments and of the weight of authority in favour of a change, had considered it proper to amend the section, so as to make it express what had been the real intention of the framers of the law, and what seemed to them to be the right meaning to give it.

One other point in the Bill might be briefly noticed. It happened sometimes that, in the course of an application under the Rent Law, a question of title arose, and it had been considered doubtful how far the decision of the Revenue Courts in such cases should be final. On the one hand, it did not seem right, when some question of title had been decided, that the decision should for ever bar the person against whom it had been made from bringing a suit in the Civil Court. On the other hand, there were great objections to allowing a summary decision to be passed on points provisionally and subject to reconsideration in a regular suit, as it was the inevitable tendency in such cases of a summary proceeding to become as long and elaborate as a regular one, by which the cost and delays of litigation were doubled. The Committee proposed to get over the difficulty by empowering the Revenue Court, in the course of a summary proceeding, to direct any party to file a suit in the Civil Court for the determination of any question at issue which appeared to the Revenue-officer to be better fitted for decision by the Civil Court. That seemed to be the best solution possible of the difficulty, and it was the one which had been advocated by the Local Government.

These were the only two substantive provisions of the Bill in respect of which any observations seemed necessary. There remained, however, a question of form to be dealt with. It would be seen by paragraph 20 (the last paragraph) of the Committee's report, that the Committee did not recommend the Bill to be passed in its present shape. An Act which consisted of such fragmentary alterations and verbal changes as this did—a thing of shreds and patches—was never very intelligible. Indeed, it was not intelligible at all, unless the Act amended was placed alongside the amending one, and that might not always be at hand. It was more convenient, when possible, to have the whole law on one subject contained in a single enactment. He knew of no practical objection to repealing the present law and re-enacting it in a consolidated shape so long as the numbering of the sections remained unaltered. To alter the numbering of the sections would, of course, be inconvenient to persons who were familiar with the present law. In the case of the present Act, however, the necessary changes could be made and a consolidating Act passed without any disturbance of the numbering of the sections, and the Committee had accordingly recommended that this should be done. It would not cause any delay beyond that of a very few days, he hoped, and the gain to all who were concerned with the Act would be great. No change would be made either in the frame or in the wording of the present Act, except by the introduction of the amendments which the Bill contained. It was possible that the drafting of the former Act might be susceptible of improvement in many respects, but there was no present necessity for any such improvements, because the Act in practice had worked very successfully, and he thought it would be perfectly safe to leave any such further amendments till the time came, whenever that might be, for a complete revision of the Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN also moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee, with a view to the course recommended in the last paragraph of their report being carried out.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES moved that the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would see from the report that the Committee had made only two changes of any importance: one was the omission of the section inserted in the Bill as previously settled, under which it would have been obligatory, outside the Lower Provinces, to obtain probate of a will of property exceeding rupees one thousand. This matter was intimately connected with the extension of the Hindú Wills Act—a project of law which was still under the consideration of the Executive. For this reason, and also because some of the Local Governments were averse to anything like compulsion, the majority of the Committee had voted for expunging the section. The Bill had thus become, as it was at first, a purely permissive measure. But it would not, he hoped, be the less effective. For as soon as it came fully into force and was understood by the people, its necessary effect in quieting titles, obviating litigation as to the ownership of the property of a deceased person, and thereby increasing the value of that property, would induce them to avail themselves largely of its provisions.

The other change was the insertion of a clause providing that, when, after a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 had been granted, probate or administration was granted in respect of the same estate, the fee payable on the latter grant should be reduced by the amount of the fee payable on the former grant. The object of this was, of course, to induce people to avail themselves of the system established by the Bill, which, inasmuch as it conferred a complete representative title, good against the world, was superior to the certificate system, which really established no right beyond that of collecting debts, and this only as against the debtors.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the following proviso be added to section 2, that is to say :—

“ Provided also that, except in cases to which the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, applies, no Court in any local area beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and no High Court in exercise of the concurrent jurisdiction over such local area hereby conferred, shall receive applications for probate or letters of administration until the Local Government has, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by a notification in the official Gazette, authorized it so to do.”

He said that the object of this addition was to give substantial effect to the wishes implied in a recent Legislative Despatch of the present Secretary of State for India, in which Lord Hartington suggested to the Government of India the expediency of leaving it to the Local Governments to apply the proposed Act from time to time to such part of the territories respectively under them as they should consider to be fitted for it. A reference to section 59 and chapter XIV of the Bill would shew how difficult it would be to give effect in form to this suggestion. The Presidency-towns and British Burma, where the Bill was urgently wanted, were exempted from this proviso, and there the Bill in its entirety would come into force on the 1st April next. The result would be that, in the Presidency-towns, Natives would for the first time be able to obtain grants of administration affecting immoveable as well as moveable property and grants limited to certain property or for certain purposes. In Burma the people had, he understood, found out the comparative uselessness of Act XXVII of 1860; and the Judge of Maulmain had informed us that the passing of the Bill was awaited by the representatives of at least one large estate. Moreover, as he (Mr. STOKES) had explained when introducing the Bill, doubts had been raised in Burma as to the validity of certain grants of probate and administration which had been made by the Recorder of Rangoon. It was expedient to lay these doubts as soon as possible, and section 154 of the Bill would do so.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES then moved that, to section 3 the following clause be added, that is to say :—

“ ‘ District Judge ’ means the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.”

He said that the necessity for this amendment arose from the fact that the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, declared that the expression “ District Judge ” should not include a High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction; but the Bill was intended to apply to the High Courts on the original side.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Kennedy, moved that, for section 152 of the Bill, the following two sections be substituted, that is to say :—

“ 152. In the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, section three, after the word ‘ title,’ the following shall be inserted, namely,— ‘ and shall state the amount of the assets of the deceased person likely to come to the hands of the heirs, executors or other representatives of such person.’ ”

“ To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

“ In determining such right, the Court shall have regard to the provisions of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

“ Act VII of 1870, schedule Nos. 11 and 12, amended. “ 153. In the Court-fees Act, 1870, schedule I, Nos. 11 and 12,

“ (a) in the second column, after the words ‘ one thousand rupees,’ the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Explanation.—In the case of a certificate under Act No. XXVII of 1860, such property shall be deemed to include all assets of the deceased person likely to come to the hands of the heirs, executors or other representatives of such person; and

“ (b) in the third column, after the words ‘ amount or value,’ the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Provided that, when, after a certificate has been granted as aforesaid in respect of any estate, probate or letters of administration is or are granted in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of such latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.”

He said that he had been requested to move the amendments of which Mr. Kennedy had given notice. He regretted very much that the hon'ble gentleman was unavoidably absent, and that his amendments should thereby be deprived of the support which his superior knowledge and authority on such questions would have lent to them. But as he (Mr. COLVIN) had voted with the hon'ble member in the minority when the Bill was under consideration in Committee, he would endeavour, as far as he could, to supply his place, and explain the reasons which had led them to adopt what had been—hitherto at least—the losing side in this controversy. The principal reason which in their opinion made it unadvisable to leave the Certificate Act without the amendments which were now before the Council was this:—That to do so would cause great inconvenience and loss to persons who were now living under that law. A few words would, perhaps, be necessary to explain the nature of this loss and inconvenience. The Certificate Act, which was passed in 1860, provided, in the absence of any more complete powers of administration, for a partial and imperfect kind of administration of the estates of deceased persons. Its effect was to enable the holder of a certificate to collect debts which might be due to the estates of deceased persons, and it protected debtors who paid their debts to the holder of a certificate, but the Act settled nothing whatever as between the holder of the certificate and any rival claimants who might think themselves better entitled to succeed to an estate. Any disputes as to the right to succeed were left to be decided by civil suits. The Bill which was now under consideration, on the other hand, would give to any person who had once obtained letters of administration, not only a title against the debtors, but a conclusive title against all the world, which would not be open to question in a civil suit. It would put the administrator therefore into a far better position than the holder of a mere certificate, and the Bill expressly provided (in section 151) that, when letters of administration had been granted to any one, a certificate, if already issued, should be superseded. The Bill, therefore, when it came to be generally understood, would completely supersede and take the place of the Certificate Act in all places to which it might be extended.

Unfortunately this, which would be the result of passing the Bill that was now under consideration, might not be generally understood throughout the country for some time to come. The legal effect of the certificate had never been anything more than he had explained, but in practice it had been permitted to carry a great deal more weight over the greater part of India than it was really entitled to. In the absence of any complete system of Probate and Administration, this limited and imperfect power of administration had been looked upon as carrying a title to a deceased person's estate. The High Court of Calcutta, for instance, had recently said that "as a matter of fact, certificates under Act XXVII, 1860, are, in four cases out of five, taken out simply as evidence of title to the estate of a deceased person, and though legally they are not any evidence of this, they are commonly accepted as such, even by Courts of Justice in the mufassal." Mr. COLVIN could state from his own knowledge that the Act was used for precisely the same purposes in the North-Western Provinces. There was plenty of evidence to show that the same state of affairs existed in other parts of India, but he was unwilling to take up the time of the Council in proving what was not likely to be seriously contested. This being the practical working of the Act, it would probably be some time before people could be disabused of the idea that a certificate carried a title to the estate of a deceased person. If the Certificate-law were left with no material change, he thought people would be confirmed in that mistake, and would not suspect that any important change had taken place. Moreover, if the certificate procedure was allowed to remain, as it was now, very much cheaper than the procedure which was necessary for obtaining letters of administration, people would be invited and attracted to resort to it, and between the cheapness and the previous practice in this respect, people might for a long time go on taking out certificates which would be found, when too late, to be not worth the paper on which they were written. He thought it better to save the people from the loss and vexation which this misunderstanding would cause them by putting the certificate on the same footing as letters of administration, and not tempting litigants to

resort to the wrong law by leaving to it the delusive attraction of greater cheapness.

Objection had been taken to the provisions which the amendment contained on the ground that to put certificates and letters of administration on the same footing in respect of cost might cause great hardship in the case of persons who succeeded to very large estates, which perhaps only included one or two small debts. For instance, if a man succeeded to landed property to the value of ten lakhs of rupees, and had to recover interest on a small investment of only rupees five hundred, the effect of the amendment would be to make him pay two per cent. on the total value of the estate—on the ten lakhs as well as on the rupees five hundred. MR. COLVIN did not deny that this would be oppressive and unreasonable if there was no doubt about the claimant's title to the debt. But to meet cases where there was no such doubt, the law contained a provision, which he thought should be generally sufficient to obviate any hardship even in the extreme case supposed. Section 2 of the Certificate Act said that "no debtor of any deceased person shall be compelled to pay his debt without a certificate, unless the Court should be of opinion that the payment of the debt is withheld from fraudulent or vexatious motives, and not from any reasonable doubt as to the party entitled." It was evident from the preamble and the section which he had quoted, and from the whole tenor of the Act, that it was only intended to be used in cases in which reasonable doubt existed. If there was reasonable doubt, then, as to the title to part of the estate in the case which he had supposed, there would probably be doubt also as to whether the claimant was entitled to the whole estate. Anyhow, wherever the title was in question, the parties must resort ultimately to the administration law; either that, or a civil suit, was the only way in which the dispute could be finally determined, and there was no good in charging the applicant a fee, however small, for a useless certificate, in addition to the administration or institution-fee which he would be compelled to pay.

If it should be said that this argument pointed rather to the necessity of repealing than of amending the Certificate Act in the sense proposed, and that it would be better openly to rescind the law than to deprive it of its effect by increasing its cost, he was not prepared to dispute the justice of such an argument, but the question of repealing the Act was not before the Council; if it were, he would have preferred repealing it to adopting the present amendment. But he feared that if any proposal to rescind the Certificate Act were made at this stage, it would lead to prolonged enquiry and deliberation, and whilst those enquiries and deliberations were being carried on, the mischief which he desired to avoid would have been done. The people would have learned, at the cost of a good deal of time, money and useless litigation, that the Certificate Act had been virtually repealed wherever this Act came into operation, and the formal repeal, when sanctioned, would come too late to save them from the inconvenience and loss which he anticipated.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said that MR. KENNEDY's motion aimed at assimilating the method and equalising the cost of proceedings under the Certificate Act of 1860, and the Bill now before the Council. The question was considered by the Select Committee, and as he then demurred to MR. KENNEDY's suggestions, he wished very briefly to explain why, notwithstanding the strong reasons with which MR. COLVIN had been able to support them, he was unable to change his opinion.

In doing so, however, he had no desire to contest the force of the plea for probates, as conferring a complete representative title. On such a point the opinion of eminent lawyers, whose experience had not only acquainted him with the weak points in the present system, but had also suggested the best means of remedying them, must be accepted, not only with respect, but with gratitude, by all who desired amendment of what was admitted to be an anomalous and inconvenient state of things. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the hon'ble and learned author of the amendment had derived his knowledge of the case mainly from what he had observed in one of the most enlightened and advanced sections of the Empire, whilst this Council was bound to look to India as a whole—to the backward rural communities, which covered so large a part of the continent, as well as to the inhabitants of great cities.

The present Bill was one adapted, as would be seen from even a cursory perusal of its provisions, to meet all, or nearly all, the requirements of a somewhat advanced social condition. True, all these provisions need not be called into play unless they were specifically wanted, but they existed, and furnished a complete machinery for dealing with succession. The Certificate Act, on the other hand, was a simple measure to facilitate the collection of debts, and so to prevent the violent interruption of ordinary business relations on the death of an owner of property. It was easily understood by the people of the country and was popular among them—so much so, indeed, that its benefits had been somewhat abused, and on this abuse was founded the main argument for restricting its operation. As they knew, the people in many cases, and the judges in some cases, believed that a certificate conferred a representative title, and so the courts were set in motion to secure great advantages without payment of the corresponding stamp-duty. But even admitting this misconception to be more general than he believed it to be, surely its existence could not justify the trenchant remedy which the hon'ble gentleman proposed to apply. What he suggested was in effect, that a certificate to collect a debt, bearing perhaps a mere infinitesimal proportion to the whole property concerned, should be charged with stamp-duty on the entire value of that property. The result would be that, in many cases, it would not be worth while for the representatives of deceased persons to collect small debts at all. But Mr. Colvin had contested that position by referring to the provisions of section 2 of the Certificate Act. He said that, if there was unreasonable opposition to the collection of debts, the Court would compel payment even without a certificate, on the ground that the payment had been withheld from fraudulent and vexatious motives, and not from any reasonable doubt as to the party entitled to collect. That might well happen, if the opposition was palpably made in bad faith. But, as the Council knew, the pleas raised in defence were often very ingenious and plausible, and it was not always possible to detect bad faith. But omitting, for the moment, all consideration of inconveniences in practice, he thought it must be admitted that the assimilation of the charges for establishing a good representative title, and for conferring a mere provisional right to collect debt, would be intrinsically inequitable and indefensible. The advantages given by a certificate might be overvalued by the Native public, but such misconceptions could not long co-exist with the spread of legal science and the increase of lawyers. Rather than try to remedy even an admitted abuse, by an attempt to bring about a forced equalisation of essentially unequal things, why should they not wait a little longer, and try the effect of the natural operation of time, and increasing knowledge of rights?

The representation of deceased persons was by no means the only branch of judicial procedure in which claimants in this country sought to grasp a substantial advantage, by means of a cheap and summary process provided for other purposes. For example, there had been numerous cases in which titles to property had been asserted and determined in suits for agricultural rents. The judgments of the Revenue Court in such cases would have no determining force, except for the mere purposes of the immediate suit; but they were, no doubt, often treated by all concerned as settling at rest the question of title. And yet it had never occurred to any one, so far as he was aware, to propose that in rent suits, involving questions of title, the full duty payable on the property concerned should be levied.

But, indeed, he would go further, and submit that the question was not one which, in its present form, could properly be discussed from a financial point of view. It might be very right and proper that all classes should pay a succession duty, which was now levied only on the property of Europeans, to whom the Succession Act applied, and of a few others. But, if so, the imposition of these duties should be considered as an independent question on its merits.

If the proposal before the Council was adopted, succession duty would certainly be levied on some Native estates, but not on all; and the distinguishing test would turn on the mere accidental question, whether the particular estate included debts to be collected, or interest to be realised on Government securities. Obviously, under such a system, the richest estates might escape altogether

free, whilst the poorest were taxed. Therefore, even as a measure of financial reform, the motion before the Council would land them in even greater anomalies and inequalities than those which it purported to remove, and thus, from whatever point of view it was considered, it seemed to him open to serious exception.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said he was inclined to support the view taken by the hon'ble member to his right (Mr. Grant). As he understood it, the present Bill was to be entirely of an optional nature, and he thought it had been judiciously decided to give this character to it in the first instance. If, however, the amendment moved by his hon'ble friend to his left (Mr. Colvin) be accepted, and the fees leviable under the Certificate Act be assimilated to those to be imposed under this Bill, not only the Certificate Act would virtually be rescinded, but the optional character of the present Bill would be necessarily destroyed, which he thought was not at all desirable. Every law which tended to give greater security to title and property, and prevented litigation was, in his humble opinion, of great advantage to the community, and such, he took it, was a law of probates and administration. In the interior of the country, however, people might not perhaps view the present Bill in this light at first, and if the fees under the Certificate Act be raised to the standard of those under the present Bill, it would no doubt be considered a great hardship by the people, for, as the hon'ble member to his right had justly observed, in many cases applications for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 were made simply to enable a party to collect the debts of a deceased person, which debts might not be large, though the whole of his assets might come to a heavy amount, and under such circumstances it could not but be considered a hardship to be obliged to pay fees for the full amount of the assets. He felt sure that when by experience it would be found that the Probates and Administrations Act afforded additional security to title and prevented litigation, and as a consequence gave an increased value to land, the advantages of such an enactment would be at once patent, and he thought the people would take more kindly to it than if it were a compulsory measure, as it would be if the Certificate Act were in effect repealed in the way proposed.

After the lapse of some time the practical working of the Act would give the Government an opportunity, not only to make the necessary amendments (if any) in its details, but also to consider how far the optional character of the measure ought to be altered, and whether the Certificate Act ought or ought not to be repealed.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that three propositions for further legislation had been on that day mentioned to the Council. One was the proposal to render probate compulsory outside the Lower Provinces and the towns of Madras and Bombay; another was Mr. Kennedy's amendments of Act XXVII of 1860; and a third was a total repeal of that Act. MR. STOKES was the last person in the world to seek to restrain the liberty of the Legislative Council, but he ventured to think that the policy of these projects of law should first be settled by the Executive Council after consultation with all the Local Governments. This had not yet been done. As to the proposal to render probate compulsory, that was intimately connected with—was in fact suggested by—the proposal to extend the Hindú Wills Act, which had for some time been under the consideration of the Government of India. He believed the Act had worked satisfactorily. It provided securities, such as the requirement of writing, signature and attestation, for the due exercise by Hindús of that testamentary power which a long series of decisions had declared them to possess. It prohibited oral revocations of written wills. It prohibited nuncupative wills, except in case of soldiers and sailors on active service, and thus precluded much fraud and perjury. It prevented the creation of perpetuities, and by requiring all wills to be proved and deposited in Court for safe custody, rendered fraudulent alteration almost impossible. It imposed a salutary check on executors by requiring them to exhibit inventories and accounts of their testator's assets. It defined the character and powers of Hindú executors, and thus enabled them to sue for their testators, and in case of sale or mortgage to make title to their testator's estate. At the same time, it did not interfere with the Hindú law of inheritance.

But it must be admitted that in inserting the clause requiring probate of all wills of property exceeding rupees one thousand, the Select Committee had trenched on the province of the Executive. The Government of India had then, and had now, under consideration the expediency of extending the Hindú Wills Act to Provinces other than Lower Bengal. In last September we asked the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a report on the working of the Hindú Wills Act in that Province; and as soon as His Honour's reply was received, the question would, MR. STOKES trusted, be finally and satisfactorily dealt with.

As to Mr. Kennedy's amendments, those also had been, and indeed were still, under the consideration of the Executive, and the Local Governments would be consulted upon them. He might, however, say that the arguments adduced by Mr. Kennedy, and repeated to-day by Mr. Colvin, had hitherto failed to convince the Government of India. The Government were inclined to think, first, that in order to induce people to resort to the provisions of the Bill rather than to the Succession Act, where difficulties arose in connection with Native successions, it was not necessary to make certificates as expensive as probate or letters of administration, and that in other cases there was nothing to justify our using any pressure. Secondly, they thought that, as an effort towards establishing equality between all classes in the matter of succession duties, Mr. Kennedy's proposal was based upon no reasonable principle, inasmuch as it made the question whether a Native estate was to pay the duty or not depend on the accidental circumstance of the assets including or not including debts. If a Native died leaving property worth lakhs of rupees, but no debt due to him and recoverable only by legal proceedings, the estate would, under Mr. Kennedy's scheme, get off scot-free; but if the Native happened to leave a debt of one hundred rupees due from a troublesome debtor, or if he happened to leave five hundred rupees invested in Government paper, duty would have to be paid on the whole estate, unless indeed the representatives chose to forego their claim and bear the loss, as they doubtless would when the debt or paper was less in amount than the duty. Thirdly, the Government considered that if it was thought desirable as a matter of financial administration to put all classes on an equality as regarded succession duties, such duties should be imposed on some principle which would make them fall equally on all classes of Native successions, and should not be introduced by a side-wind which would cause them to fall capriciously on some classes of successions and not on others. Fourthly, they held it unreasonable to charge for a certificate which gave a title only to a part, perhaps an insignificant part, of the assets, as much as for probate or letters of administration, which gave a title to the whole, and that the circumstance that ignorant people attributed to the certificate the force of probate or letters of administration, was no answer to this. Fifthly, the effect of making Mr. Kennedy's amendment would be to cause Act XXVII of 1860 to be disused everywhere, in other words, virtually to repeal it. But the repeal of that Act (which MR. STOKES admitted fully deserved all the bad words that had been said about it) should be made honestly and openly, expressly and directly, after full discussion with the Local Governments and notice of our intention to the Secretary of State.

MR. STOKES fully agreed with Mr. Colvin, that wherever this Bill came into force, Act XXVII of 1860 would become of little use, and he might mention that, as soon as the present Bill was passed, the Home Department would consult the Local Governments as to the expediency of repealing the Act in question.

For the present, MR. STOKES thought the Council would do well to pass the Bill merely with the amendments which he had already proposed and those which he was about to bring forward. The Bill had had a sufficient period of gestation—eighteen months—it was a purely permissive measure, and could therefore cause no hardship. If after it came into force any one obtained a certificate under the Certificate Act and paid two per cent. on the amount of the debt, he would, under section 152, get back his money in case he afterwards took out administration or probate. No such loss or vexation as Mr. Colvin anticipated would therefore occur. On the other hand, the Bill would for the first time provide means of conferring upon the bulk of the Hindú, Muhammadan and Bud-

dhistic population of this empire complete and conclusive titles as representatives of deceased persons, and the result would ultimately be, first, a diminution in litigation, and, secondly, a vast increase in the selling or mortgaging value of property all over British India.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN, prior to the President putting the motion, said that he had begun by saying that he was advocating what had hitherto been a losing side, and it was likely, he feared, to remain a losing side. Still one or two arguments had been used, which he would like to notice. In the first place, it had been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Grant, that the Council must not look only to the practice followed, and the opinions entertained, in the most enlightened parts of the country, namely, the Presidency-towns, but also to the distant and more backward Provinces. With reference to this, he would remark that the whole object of the amendment was to remedy the inconvenience and loss which was likely to accrue to people inhabiting the backward and distant parts of the country. Where the law was correctly understood, no difficulty would arise; but where people did not understand the true value of a certificate, they would waste their time and money in taking out certificates which would be of no use to them. Again, his hon'ble friend had said, that the fact that the Certificate Act might have been abused did not furnish sufficient ground to justify an amendment of the kind proposed. MR. COLVIN was not prepared to say that the Certificate Act had been abused; all that he had said or intended to say was that, rightly or wrongly, the Act had been used to furnish evidence of title, in the manner which he had described. What the Council had to deal with was the actual operation of the law, not the way in which it should have operated if it had been correctly interpreted; with the facts, not with the theory of the law. It was to obviate the mischief which might be caused by a sudden and imperfectly understood change in the practical working of the law, not to put a stop to any abuse of it, that the amendment had been introduced. Nor was he prepared to admit that the purport of the amendment was a very sweeping one. His hon'ble friend the Maharájá (he thought) had said that it was so, and that it would have the effect of repealing the Certificate Act. In reply to that, he (MR. COLVIN) would say that it was not the amendment which would repeal the Certificate Act, but the Bill before the Council, if it was passed; because, if a person applied for a certificate thereafter in any part of the country where the Bill had become law, his opponent had only to apply for letters of administration, and those letters of administration, under section 151 of the Bill, would supersede the certificate and render it useless. It was evident, therefore, that all questions of title in disputed successions must be determined thenceforward under the Administration Law and not under the Certificate Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant had also spoken of the impropriety of using the amendment for the purpose of imposing a "succession duty," but he (MR. COLVIN) had not put forward its financial effects as one of its recommendations, because it did not appear to him that they would furnish any argument in its favour. If a succession duty should ever be required, which he had no reason to suppose was the case now, he thought that its imposition should be set about in a very different way, and that the Bill which was now before the Council would be of very little use for that purpose. There were one or two things, however, to be said on the other side of the argument, even looking at the question from a "succession duty" point of view. In the first place, whatever objections might be urged against levying a partial and unequal succession duty by charging two per cent. on voluntary applications for letters of administration, those objections would apply equally to the unequal and partial succession duty which was now being levied from all classes in the country, except Hindus and Muhammadans, and in certain places, that is to say, in the Presidency-towns, from them also. He did not think there was any ground on which the levy of the duty referred to in this shape could be defended which would not also serve to justify the fee on Probates and Letters of Administration under the Bill before the Council. Again, he would point out that, although no succession duty under that name was now paid in cases of disputed inheritance, yet people did actually pay, and the State receive, sums which probably amounted

to more than two per cent. on the value of disputed estates (which would be the rate leviable under the amendment), because such disputes, as things stood, could only be determined by a civil suit, and it was very questionable whether the cost of a civil suit would not be much heavier to the parties concerned in it than any fees which would be chargeable for administration.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved the following amendments :—

"That in section 33, line 7, before 'lunatic,' the words 'minor or' be inserted, and that, for the last seven words, the words 'minor or lunatic, until he attains majority or becomes of sound mind, as the case may be,' be substituted.

"That in section 93, line 4, after 'become,' the words 'in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the will or grant of letters of administration,' be inserted.

"That in section 107, paragraph 2, after 'and,' the words 'in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the will,' be inserted.

"That in section 124, line 5, after 'legates,' the words '(if any)' be inserted.

"That to section 131, the following words be added:—'or unless the will contains a direction to the contrary.'

"That in chapter XIV, before section 148, the following section shall be inserted:—

"'148. In chapters VIII, IX, X and XII of this Act the provisions as to an executor shall apply also to an administrator with the will annexed.'

and

"That the numbers of the subsequent sections be altered accordingly."

He said that these amendments required scarcely any explanation. The first would extend to minors the section as to administration for the use and benefit of lunatics. The others were mere corrections of certain oversights due to the framers of the Indian Succession Act, from which this Bill had for the most part been copied.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, be taken into consideration. No substantial change had been made.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras, be taken into consideration. He presented the Report at the last meeting of the Council and had then observed that there was only one alteration which had been suggested by the Madras Government, but to which the Select Committee had not assented. The Madras Government suggested that, in the second section, paragraph (2), clause 3, the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton" should be altered to "six annas," which they considered would cover all charges. But the Select Committee thought it would be better to leave the maximum rate at eight annas, as there might be a doubt whether a rate of six annas per ton would cover the charges; and it was a mere matter of administrative action to restrict the power of levying the due to six annas per ton. That was the only observation he had to make.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

FORT WILLIAM MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS introduced the Bill to provide for the better government of Fort William and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, Sir D. M. Stewart and Mr. Paul and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 21st January, 1881.

D. FITZPATRICK,

CALCUTTA ;
The 14th January, 1881. }

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.